FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET TRADE MISSION SIGNS GRAIN AGREEMENT

PY110345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2130 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Jul (NA)--Beginning this year, Argentina will export to the Soviet Union 22,500,000 tons of grain at the rate of 4,500,000 tons per year under a 5-year agreement signed today at the Foreign Trade Secretariat. Alejandro Estrada, head of the Secretariat of Trade and International Economic Negotiations, and Boris Gordeyev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the agreements.

AFP Details, Analysis

PY121255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 11 Jul 80

[By Yvan Chemla]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jul (AFP)--Argentina struck a new blow on the effectiveness of the U.S. grain boycott against the Soviet Union by guaranteeing delivery to the USSR of 22.5 million tons of corn, sorghum and soybeans over the next 5 years. Alejandro Estrada, Argentine secretary of state of trade and international negotiations, and Boris Gordeyev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade signed the agreement yesterday.

An official communique stated that the National Grain Board will intervene if the private sector proves itself unable to fulfill this agreement.

Some multinational companies that operate in Argentina could be subject to pressures exerted by the U.S. administration to partially block the implementation of this agreement. According to local sources, the guarantees given to the USSR by the Argentine Government are designed to avoid any political interference.

The fact that wheat was not included in this agreement can be interpreted in various ways. According to the newspaper CONVICCION which is considered the navy's official organ, it is unlikely that the exclusion of wheat can be interpreted as an Argentine concession to Washington at a time when relations between the two countries are slowly improving.

Business circles, however, were saying that wheat was not included because recent floods, especially in Buenos Aires Province, which grows 40 percent of the total wheat production, make the yield of the next harvest unpredictable. The same business circles added that nothing can impede the signing of another agreement later, depending on Argentina's actual wheat production and the Soviet Union's needs in view of its own increasing production. It should be recalled that at the beginning of this year, the Soviets brought more than 7.7 million tons of wheat from Argentina.

Running the risk of alienating its traditional markets, and of further damaging its relations with Washington, the Argentine Government had flatly refused, at the beginning of this year, to join the grain boycott sponsored by President Carter in retaliation for the invasion of Afghanistan.

Argentina's decision not to join the grain boycott is not purely of an economic nature, because the U.S. administration has greatly irritated the Argentine military government with constant reports on human rights violations and repressions in Argentina.

However, Moscow has become a convenient economic and political partner, although the fear of an ideological contagion persists in certain military circles.

Argentina has always found the needed political support from the USSR in facing international problems, and therefore the military junta--in power since 24 March 1976--considered it to its advantage to strengthen ties with the Soviets, ties for which the Peron government laid the groundwork. As relations between Buenos Aires and Washington hardened, relations with the USSR were intensified.

Last August, a Soviet military mission headed by Gen Josef Braiko came to Buenos Aires, and weeks later Gen Jorge Montes, head of the Argentine Military Institute, went to Moscow. Beginning this year, four Soviet missions came to Buenos Aires--the first mission came to purchase wheat, the second to sign an agreement on fishing, and the third to attend a joint commission of the Argentine-Soviet meeting.

The current delegation headed by Boris Gordeyev has been in Argentina since Tuesday [8 July]. The discreet visits of Soviet technicians in charge of the study of the Middle Parana project, in northern Santa Fe Province, should also be added to this series of contacts.

Further AFP Details

FY121705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (AFP)--The Soviet trade mission returned to Moscow today after an official visit of less than 1 week, during which it obtained the sale to the Soviet Union of 22.5 million tons of grain over the coming 5-year period. During the last few hours the delegation, presided over by Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Gordeyev, had new contacts with officials of the Argentine military government, particularly in the fields of economy and energy.

According to the agreement signed here on Thursday, Argentina will sell 4.5 million tons per year over the next 5 years to the Soviet Union, distributed thus: 4 million tons of corn and sorghum and 500,000 tons of soybeans. The contract will have a 5-year duration, beginning in 1980, and the stipulated amounts will be sold by the private Argentine export sector and bought by the Soviet state company Eksportkhleb [grain export organization], the official report said.

VIDELA ATTENDANCE AT BELAUNDE INAUGURATION CONFIRMED

FY112151 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] President Jorge Rafael Videla will remain in Peru for 3 days--27, 28 and 29 July--to attend the presidential inauguration of Fernando Belaunde Terry in Lima. This will be Videla's second visit to Peru during his administration.

BEAGLE TALKS DELEGATE LEAVES FOR ROME

FY112317 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Jul (TELAM)--Argentine delegate to the Vatican Beagle conflict talks, Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo, said today that during the negotiations at the Vatican this month they will intensify discussions on issues which are fundamental to the solution of the Beagle conflict. Ambassador Moncayo made this statement to the press at Ezeiza Airport before leaving for Rome. Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo is accompanying him as a member of the Argentine delegation to the papal mediation.

ELECTORAL COURT ANNOUNCES FINAL ELECTION RESULTS

PY211538 Paris AFP in Spanish 2256 GMT 11 Jul 80

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 11 Jul (AFP)--According to the definite official figures of the Electoral Court, presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo won the Bolivian general elections of 29 June. In the next Congress he will have a relative majority of 57 congressmen out of 157, but he did not win absolute majority.

The president-elect will have 10 legislators (of 27) in the Senate and 47 (of 130) in the Chamber of Deputies, while his closest rival, former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, also obtained 10 senators but only 34 deputies.

Former President Hugo Banzer Suarez will have 6 senators and 24 deputies in the next legislature and socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, 1 senator and 10 deputies.

Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, another former president, now allied with the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), obtained five deputies, while Walter Guevara Arze, president for 3 months in 1979, obtained three deputies, one of whom is himself.

The two Indian parties obtained one deputy each; Carlos Valverde, ultrarightist leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), three deputies; and Guillermo Bedregal, Paz Estenssoro's former minister and coworker, two deputies.

The national Electoral Court has now published the final results of the Bolivian elections in which 1,489,484 voters out of a total of 2,004,327 citizens registered in the electoral registers participated. There were 1,309034 valid ballots, 98,203 blanks and 82,247 annulled ballots.

According to final official figures, the leading candidates obtained the following number of ballots:

1.	Hernan Siles Zuazo	507,173 ballots;
2.	Victor Paz Estenssoro	263,706 ballots;
3.	Hugo Banzer Suarez	220,309 ballots;
4.	Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz	113,959 ballots; and
5.	Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas	39,401 ballots.

The other candidates--there were a total of 13--obtained lower figures and all of them, beginning with Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, will have to pay a fine equivalent to $25,000 to the state. The Bolivian laws stipulate this fine for candidates who do not obtain a minimum of 50,000 ballots. If they do not pay the fine, they will have to serve an equivalent prison term, according to Bolivian law.

Final Potosi Figures

PY111823 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] We have received this report from our correspondent in Potosi regarding the final computation of ballots in that department:

[Begin recording] Radio Panamericana reporting from Potosi:

The departmental Electoral Court has finished the computation work; the People's Democratic Union has won the 1980 election in Potosi. The computation work for Potosi Department was finished last night. The official vote count of 965 booths with 239,794 registered voters is as follows:

Nationalist Democratic Action	13,181
Socialist Party One	10,149
Bolivian Unity Party	2,249
Authentic Revolutionary Party	3,116
United National Revolutionary Movement	3,642
National Revolutionary Party of the Left	1,548
Tupac Katari Indian Movement	1,234
People's Democratic Union	61,737
New Alternative Front	7,019
Bolivian Socialist Falange	1,842
National Revolutionary Movement Alliance	34,861
National Alliance of Leftist Forces	2,521
Tupac Katari Indian Movement One	1,559
Total of Valid votes	144,658
Blank votes	14,392
Null votes	9,439
Total of scrutinized ballots	168,489

[end recording]

SILES ZUAZO SAYS HE WILL NOT REPEAT ALLENDE'S EXPERIENCE

PY140235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0255 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Jul (AFP)--The virtual president-elect of Bolivia, Hernan Siles Zuazo, stated here today that he will not repeat the experience of deceased Chilean President Salvador Allende.

Siles Zuazo granted an interview to journalist Jorge Canedo Reyes, special correspondent of the Lima newspaper LA PRENSA, which was published in today's edition of the local evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA.

He stressed that Bolivia's experience cannot be compared with other Latin American experiences such as those of Chile and others, and that to do so would show a lack of political acumen, because the countries and historical circumstances are different.

Referring to any eventual coup d'etat in Bolivia before the virtual president-elect can be installed, Siles Zuazo stated that the coupist groups, whether civilian or military, do not represent the democratic majority of the people or the institutional awareness of the majority of the armed forces.

He added: "We have repeatedly said that we respect the armed forces within its specific function assigned by the Constitution. Furthermore, we have stated the need for the armed forces to participate, along with the people, in the great task of the economic and social development needed by Bolivia to reach full political and institutional stability."

Siles Zuazo categorically denied that the UDP [People's Democratic Union] that he heads plans to organize a popular militia. He said: "this is one of the many fabrications put forward in an effort to discredit my future government."

Siles Zuazo is convinced that the Congress will appoint him constitutional president despite the fact that he did not get an absolute majority of the votes in the 19 June general elections. He said: If the will of the people--clearly expressed in the recent elections with my overwhelming victory over the other candidates--is not recognized, and the Congress picks another candidate--one who lost in the elections--this would be a legal coup d'etat which might be repudiated and rejected by the people.

Siles said: My government will fully guarantee freedom of the press and opinion because this is a principle for which we have always fought. He added: We promised to maintain full respect for human rights.

Siles Zuazo denied that the Marxist groups within the UDP, such as the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), may have influence and control over his administration. The virtual president-elect is not and has never claimed to be a Marxist.

Siles Zuazo emphasized the guarantees of his future government to Bolivian private enterprises which, along with the state, must actively participate in national development.

Comments on Cooperation, Interference

LD140709 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 5 Jul 80 p 6

[Angel Santa Cruz undated interview in La Paz with Bolivian presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo: "I Believe Possibilities of My Being Vetoed by Armed Forces Have Disappeared"]

[Excerpt] La Paz--Question: Is the People's Democratic Union [UDP] negotiating with the armed forces?

Answer: Yes, there are contacts with the armed forces. There are sectors of the military, particularly sectors composed of younger men, interested in the country's democratic stabilization.

Question: What about the military veto on your personally becoming president or on your coalition of parties leading the government?

Answer: In fact there is a veto in this country on military leaders who have used the military, taking advantage of its vertical organization to place themselves in privileged positions.

The veto works the other way around. There are military men who have talked about a "veto," but obviously without the consensus of the military institution....

Question: So you do not believe that General Garcia Meza represents the feelings of the Bolivian Army?

Answer: He represents one sector, which is at present in the majority but which is diminishing in importance compared to the preelection period....

Question: On 6 August, the date of the change of president, might this sector be in the minority in the armed forces?

Answer: Certainly. Quite certainly.... I believe that the possibilities of my being vetoed as president have disappeared, mainly because of the electoral pronouncement, which expresses a majority in favor not only of the UDP but also of the other democratic left-wing organizations that want to emerge from this situation.... I believe that we are progressively approaching a national consensus on forming a government of Bolivians for all Bolivians, without sectarianism. What we really want is a pluralist democracy with social justice, a participatory democracy.

Question: From what you say, you seem optimistic about the chances of negotiating with other political fronts....

Answer: That is true. We are holding talks with other fronts because it is in everyone's interests to have a democracy, freedom and pluralism, so as to achieve the conditions for promoting an independent economic and social development.

"I Do Not Rule Out Agreement With Paz Estenssoro"

Question: What are your present political relations with Victor Paz?

Answer: There are political relations between medium-level leaders of the UDP and the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] aimed at reaching an agreement that will satisfy the present demands of the grassroots of the alliance led by Doctor Victor Paz. The grassroots of this alliance demand respect for the recent election result.

Question: So you do not rule out an understanding with Paz Estenssoro's MNR?

Answer: I do not rule out an agreement supporting democracy.

Question: With which other forces might the UDP cooperate in the Congress next month to obtain a comfortable vote in the elections for the nation's president?

Answer: Partly with a sector of the alliance itself, headed by Doctor Paz. Then if there is a situation in which democratic institutionalization depended on the Socialist Party One [PS-1], we have information that enables us to say that Marcelo Quiroga's PS-1 would vote for the UDP.

Question: Do you not feel that Bolivia has lost international credibility as a result of these zigzags and a certain lack of consistency and rationality in its political stances?

Answer: There is a somewhat different view of the Bolivian situation. It must be borne in mind, journalist friend, that Bolivia is making a contribution to democracy in very difficult circumstances. In the north, democratization is easy: In the south, because of the presence of military regimes in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay.... it is much more difficult. What the Bolivian people are doing is making a contribution to freedom in Latin America.

Question: Do you believe there is any active intervention to destabilize the Bolivian process on the part of these bordering countries?

Answer: I believe there is some interference. It is logical for this interference to occur. On the one hand, there are the democratic goverments; on the other, the autocratic governments. We, in the middle, are trying to maintain the balance, to strengthen the Andean Pact and at the same time maintain relations of mutual advantage with the southern neighbors, especially in the trade field.

Question: I was referring in my question to much more direct forms of interference. You, better than anyone, have heard speak of the intervention in Bolivia of paramilitary forces organized in neighboring countries....

Answer: I believe that there has been indirect interference, not diplomatic exactly but, let us say, almost clandestine. This interference would explain the attacks, the bombings, the attempt to initimidate the peoples before the elections to create a kind of democratic crisis benefiting those who run authoritarian regimes.

Question: Do you believe that this intervention could have taken place with the Bolivian Armed Forces' approval, or rather the approval of the dominant military sector in Bolivia?

Answer: You are aware that the military belongs to a kind of international lodge and that it is possible that there have been contacts among extreme rightwing elements and also among the progressives. One is negative, the other positive.

Question: Could the most active country be Argentina?

Answer: Most probably.

CONADE COMMUNIQUE WARNS OF NEW COUP THREAT

PY120152 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The National Committee for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE, today released a document warning of the possibility of a new military movement to interrupt the democratic process. The communique indicates that signs of a new antidemocratic movement are appearing in press campaigns, that Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza has reportedly made a military tour and that the Interior Ministry has accused democratic groups of committing terrorist acts. The CONADE communique states:

1. Alert the Bolivian people to the risks of a new and adventurous intent to interrupt the process of democratization which must culminate on 6 August with the transfer of power to the constitutionally elected president.

2. Confirm the unanimous resolution of CONADE members to call for organized civil resistance through indefinite general strikes and roadblocks in case a new coupist adventure takes place.

3. Exhort the members of the armed forces committed to popular and national interests to faithfully comply with their military mission and affirm that any intent of a new bloody adventure of confrontation between the armed forces and the Bolivian people will be resisted.

4. Call on the international democratic community, whose solidarity with the current democratic process has been an important factor in the preservation of this process, to remain vigilant over the development of this process, which is part of the recovery of basic freedom and rights in Latin America.

[Signed] Juan Lechin Oquendo, president; Walter Guevara Arze; Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz; Jorse Colle Cueto; (Emilio Perez); Victor Sossa; Antonio Aranibar; (Arnulfo Via Reque); Julio Tumiri; and Genaro Flores.

ARMED FORCES LINK EXTREME LEFT WITH TERRORISM

PY120401 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The Army General Command a few minutes ago delivered to us a communique entitled: "Now that Irrefutable Proof Exists on the Terrorists, the Bolivian People Can Make a Judgment." We will read the most important parts of this army communique:

The public relations department of the Army General Command wants the public to know of the army's satisfaction with the results of the investigation carried out to find the perpetrators of the terrorism unleashed in the country. [words indistinct] an undeniable truth, a truth which leaves the image of the army clean, particularly the image of the armed forces because no one will continue to think that terrorism [words indistinct] was being carried out by the military as was insinuated by politicians.

The work carried out by the Interior Ministry in finding the perpetrators of a series of criminal attacks in which some people were killed [words indistinct], has proved how the extreme left, traditionally terrorist, after attacking the life and property of Bolivians, carried out a press campaign to blame the armed forces for these bloody, destructive and disruptive crimes in the community.

Now that the enemies of the peace and tranquillity of the Bolivian people have been discovered, it is possible that the extreme left will try to evade these accusations, these real and undeniable accusations. It is also possible that they will make an effort to discredit the statements made by the militants now being processed by the ordinary courts. (?Maneuvers) of this nature will be useless. The people already know who has lied in order to cover up the terrorism carried out before, during and after the elections.

The army, during this time of extremism, was able to maintain a stoic serenity, because the army knew that truth would prevail in the end. It is up to the people to judge the irresponsible role of the enemies of the fatherland and the role of the armed forces. Once the perpetrators and their accomplices in these crimes have been sentenced, nothing will remain hidden because they have been caught redhanded.

This is the text of the communique released a few minutes ago by the Army General Command and signed by the army chief of public relations.

COMMUNIST GROUP DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN TERRORISM

PY111949 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The assertion by Interior Ministry officials that members of the Communist Vanguard of the Revolutionary Workers Party [VCPOR] are involved in terrorist attacks is not true, according to a document released by that extremist group. The communique is now read by the leader Victor Sossa:

"The national VCPOR leadership states the following in reply to the communique published by the Interior Ministry yesterday, 10 July:

1. At a time when new acts of provocation and terrorism are being prepared by the so-called nationalists and the so-called youth of Santa Cruz against the election results and the present democratic process, the interior minister takes the public by surprise through a communique in which the VCPOR and other organizations are stupidly and childishly linked with the terrorist acts of 30 June. This assertion is clearly meant to cover up new acts of banditry, staged by the right against the people and the democratic process."

In the second paragraph, it is asserted that the VCPOR is a revolutionary organization and that it has nothing to do with terrorism, which is contrary to its methods of struggle.

"We wish to point out to the country that it is now totally clear to all that the terrorists are persons linked with the machinery of repression and coup-prone fascism. The public accusation against the VCPOR and its alleged participation and links with the agents Eduardo Yanez, Luis Emeterio Villalba, Clemente Acarapi and (Eulogio Limachi) are childish, malevolent and untrue."

The communique concludes by saying that the names published by the Interior Ministry as those of VCPOR terrorists do not belong to members of this political group.

BRIEFS

NEW ARMY INSPECTOR--According to a military high command report, former military attache at the Bolivian Embassy in the United States, Col Faustino Rico Toro, has been named inspector general of the army. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Jul 80 p 9 PY]

POPE JOHN PAUL II CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

PY120050 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Manaus--Pope John Paul II is now on his way to Rome on a nonstop flight aboard a DC-10, registration PP-BNS, of Varig Airlines. The Pope said goodbye to Brazil with a speech at the (Eduardo Gomez) airport in Manaus.

Impact of Papal Speeches

PY111748 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Air Minister Delio Jardim de Matos stated today at the Superior War College that the government does not feel affected by the speeches of Pope John Paul II. The minister went as far as to find many similarities between the ideas of Pope John Paul II and those of President Joao Figueiredo, especially with regard to redistribution of wealth and improvement of the standard of living of the poor.

According to Delio Jardim de Matos, Pope John Paul's words will make the Brazilian people aware of the true situation prevailing in the country as a result of very difficult economic conditions. In view of fears and concerns over the future after the pope's departure from Brazil, the minister repeated President Figueiredo's words by saying that there is no danger of a tightening of political restrictions, and added that there are obstacles which will be surmounted.

OPPOSITION CONCERNED OVER REDUCTION OF SEA LIMITS

PY111747 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 11 Jul 80

[By Carlos Rodriguez]

[Text] The opposition is surprised and even concerned over the government's decision to reduce the country's territorial sea from 200 to 12 miles. We have contacted Deputy Fernando Coelho, vice president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB].

[Begin recording] [Question] What will be the future position of your party regarding this issue?

[Answer] We will give our full attention to this problem and once the congressional activities are resumed, we will ask the government for the appropriate explanations. We do not want a repeat of the way in which the nuclear accord was approved--that is, urgently and without a proper in-depth examination. The opposition will outline its position after hearing the explanations and examining its own beliefs. So far we are just surprised at the country's retreat from something which had been presented as [words indistinct] and a fact. [end recording]

NEW TRUCKING FIRMS MUST BE BRAZILIAN-OWNED

PY120010 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia--President Figueiredo has signed a law originated by Congress which states that all new firms that truck goods in Brazil must be Brazilian-owned. The chief of state vetoed a clause that would have obligated firms already operating in the country to place 51 percent of their new shares in Brazilian hands. The law now states that all new firms that are created must have a majority of shares in Brazilian hands; those already operating in the country are exempted.

PINOCHET ANNOUNCES HOLDING OF PLEBISCITE

PY111618 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0056 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile 10 Jul (LATIN)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet stated today that a plebiscite will be held so that all citizens may declare themselves in a "free, secret and informed manner" on the definitive draft of the new Chilean constitution. The president added that "the people must also express themselves on the specific way the transition period will be completed since its ultimate goal is to enable the new political, economic and social institutions to gradually work and consolidate themselves."

General Pinochet made this statement during an official ceremony held to commemorate "Chilean Youth Day."

Speaking about the plebiscite that will be held, he said, without mentioning any dates, that it will be held in compliance with the spirit of freedom of the military government and will avoid engaging in hasty measures that will leave incomplete a work of overall development and deep national changes, which are the indispensable bases for a solid and stable democracy." [quotation marks as received] He noted that "the fatherland will require Chilean youth to play a prominent role" in this new order, and added that he would rather die than betray them.

Pinochet also talked about an alleged international campaign against Chile, whose promoters have openly declared their objective "to avenge their defeat or recover the ideological base in Chile."

He said: "The Russians have focused their attention on Chile. Only 2 days ago, Leonid Brezhnev again named us when he said there will not be another Chile in Afghanistan."

TWO STATE COUNCIL MEMBERS OBJECT TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION

PY110404 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1835 GMT 10 Jul 80

[By Rene Oviedo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 10 Jul (LATIN)--According to a report issued here today, two members of the Chilean State Council proposed the continuation of the military government and the elimination of the popular vote as a means to elect the new president of the republic.

The suggestions and comments made by Carlos Caceres and Pedro Ibanez, who disagreed with the draft constitution drawn up by the State Council, were submitted in a separate report to President Pinochet so that he may study them.

These objections are being analyzed by the government military junta, which in its capacity as legislative branch will reject or recommend them to the chief of state so that he may make a decision.

The State Council, in its capacity as government advisory council, had to accept Ibanez' and Caceres' objections despite the fact that there was a general consensus on other issues of the new constitution's draft law.

The type of government which should rule the country and universal suffrage as a means to elect the next president were the points of disagreement which arose after 2 years of studies and analysis of the first draft law drawn up 3 years ago by a group of jurists headed by former Foreign Minister Enrique Ortuzar.

Ibanez and Caceres stated that Chile has no other alternative to defending its integrity and retaining its independence than to maintain a political regime of a strictly military nature.

They pointed out that the constant threat of Marxism-Leninism in Chile and the political confusion on the part of the United States resulting in the lack of world leadership for those governments in need of help are the main reasons for the need of a military regime.

Regarding universal suffrage, they stated that it does not provide any additional support to the president's administration.

Ibanez and Caceres pointed out that the idea put forward by most of the members of the commission in charge of the draft constitution--that through universal suffrage the nation identifies itself with the president of the republic it has elected, respects him and supports him by willingly agreeing to make the greatest of sacrifices in difficult times --is not effective. They recalled that there are too many examples in Chile and in countries governed by parliamentary democracies which prove the opposite. Therefore, they agreed to suggest the adoption of a system of indirect or restricted elections for the appointment of the president of the republic.

Ibanez and Caceres believes that universal suffrage has a conditional and limited validity because it could be a useful instrument if it is used without exceeding its limitations. The main condition of the suffrage system is that voters be asked their opinion only on subjects they are familiar with or about alternatives they understand clearly. The dissident members of the council stated that this will be the only way to establish solid participation instead of an emotional and transient one.

PRELATE COMMENTS ON POPE'S STATEMENTS IN BRAZIL

PY121333 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The holy father reminds us bishops that we have to consider our activity from a pastoral point of view, because our role is not to give prescriptions on how to govern the peoples. The point is that we are not economists, sociologists or politicians. Our task is that of trying to enlighten human actions through the light of the Gospel.

This assertion has been made by Msgr Bernardino Pinera, executive secretary of the bishops' conference, when asked about the prohibition, expressed in Brazil by Pope John Paul II, against bishops participating in politics. Regarding the pope's words the prelate said: We completely agree with them and we are trying to follow them. He then explained, however, that the church is concerned about mankind and that his holiness is constantly referring to matters affecting mankind.

Monsignor Pinera said that the problem is that some people want the church not to interfere with worldly subjects, while others want to use it for political purposes. There are some people who want the church to take positions on controversial matters, while others want its teaching to be so general that it does not say anything. The prelate added that this difficulty is clearly perceived in Chile, a very politicized country. The point is that we should be evangelists, Monsignor Pinera said.

BRIEFS

COPPER RESERVES--Copper expert Alexander Sutulov states in a report issued here today that copper reserves in central Chile total 6 billion metric tons. Sutulov, a mining engineer and the former director of the Mines and Metallurgy Research Institute, adds in his report that of this total there are 60 million metric tons of fine copper and 1.5 million metric tons of molybdenum. He notes that according to these estimates, Chile will be able to produce 2 million tons of fine copper per year. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0251 GMT 4 Jul 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES NO CHANGE IN POLICY ON BORDER CONFLICT

PA131445 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera has said that the policy on the existence of the border conflict with Peru is inalterable. He noted that President Jaime Roldos already defined this position in his inauguration message. Barrera held a brief news conference before departing for Spain. Asked what will be his foreign policy regarding Peru, he said: The policy line is inalterable. It is defined by Ecuador's legitimate and urgent aspirations. This line was perfectly well defined by President Roldos at his inauguration and I repeat his definition. He said the following in his 10 August message: Ecuadoreans, we will defend the country's sovereignty over the territorial sea, the airspace, the geostationary zone and the unrelinquishable Amazon rights of Ecuador.

We seek, he added, peaceful solutions to the controversies and will only abide by the law. For this reason, the fatherland requires us to raise our Ecuadorean voices to demand justice for the imposition of the Rio protocol. He said that former Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco followed the same line. Therefore, there is no need to introduce any changes. We will only try to carry out this policy with the most cordial disposition, within a climate of total understanding and, as I said before, within the most honest dialogue.

Asked if he will continue with the line of his predecessor and if he will continue expanding diplomatic relations with other countries in the world, Barrera said: Of course, Ecuador cannot ignore the events that are unfolding in the world and cannot go against history. We will simply work within a pluralist regime willing to hold talks and maintain negotiations with all the countries on which we depend for various reasons and those with which we deal on an equal basis. Economic and commercial relations must prevail, as well as the respect for the ideologies of the various countries.

ENERGY MINISTER DENIES HAVING RESIGNED

PA120314 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The natural resources and energy minister has denied resigning. However, political circles are taking it for granted that there will be a Cabinet reshuffle on 10 August. This is already being indicated by the changes taking place at several ministries where some administrative officials and even under secretaries have resigned.

OCCUPANTS ABANDON SANTO DOMINGO CHURCH

PA122004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 12 Jul (AFP)--The 150 workers, peasants and students who peacefully occupied Santo Domingo Church 6 days ago abandoned the church last night with the assurance that the government authorities will resolve their labor demands.

The demonstrators occupied the church to protest inattention to their labor conflicts and the high cost of living which is affecting the low-income sectors.

The demonstrators heard a Mass celebrated by Riobamba Bishop Leonidas Proano who was called to form part of the mediation commission in the conflict. The central chapel was surrounded by slogans demanding solutions by the government to the diverse conflicts which remain unsolved to date.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE SEIZING 'PIRATE' FISHING BOATS

PA112105 Paris AFP in Spanish 1937 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Jul (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today stated that Mexico will continue seizing the tuna fishing boats which enter its 200-mile patrimonial sea.

The Mexican chief of state said "Mexico will seize these pirate ships based on the rights granted by the international treaty of which Mexico is a signatory."

Mexican Secretary of the Navy Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, who was with the president, stated that the last ship seized was the U.S.-registered Star Crest which was carrying 75 tons of tuna, an amount greater than that allowed by Mexican law.

Although the Mexican president did not directly refer to the United States, nor to its threat that it will stop buying Mexican tuna if the seizure of ships continues, today's statement was interpreted as a firm response to these "intimidations," as the national press has described them.

For his part, Chazaro Lara explained that the Mexican Navy has undertaken a strict surveillance of its patrimonial sea following the expiration of the deadline given to the pirate ships which were fishing in Mexican waters. Chazaro added that since this measure was implemented on Monday, 14 foreign ships have been seized for fishing illegally in Mexican waters.

Boat Seizures

PA121244 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0780 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jul (LATIN)--The Mexican Navy has detained 14 ships that had been operating in the 200-mile economic zone of Mexico in violation of the strict restrictions imposed Tuesday on tuna fishing by the Mexican Government. Most of the detained ships are U.S. ships. Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara has stated that the Star Crest was the latest ship to be detained. It had 75 tons of tuna in its hold.

According to Mexican laws, ships operating within the 200-mile limit must pay for a permit; they must also pay $61 for each ton of tuna caught. The permit system that applies to foreign tuna ships was imposed following the failure of 3 years of talks aimed at regulating the activities of the tuna fleet of the United States and other nations of the Pacific, a communique from the Office of the Foreign Relations Secretary notes.

The document states that the U.S. Government's threat of imposing an embargo on Mexican tuna exports, which would go into effect shortly, "had been anticipated." Mexico catches 200,000 tons of tuna annually and, according to official reports, it exports $20 million worth of tuna to the United States every year.

President Jose Lopez Portillo has stated he trusts that rectitude and reason will prevail in what apparently is headed toward a new phase in the "tuna war" between the two countries.

Reaction to U.S. 'Embargo'

PA120340 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The Secretariat of Foreign Relations announced that the U.S. Government has said that it would impose an embargo on tuna fish imports and byproducts from Mexico in the next few days.

This measure, the office affirmed, is apparently because the Mexican Government, through the navy and the Department of Fisheries, 2 days ago captured a U.S. tuna fishing boat which was caught fishing in Mexico's economic zone in the Pacific without a permit.

Our government had already foreseen such an embargo situation and it is Mexico's decision that all foreign boats fishing in its territorial waters without abiding by the pertinent laws will continue to be seized and punished with maximum fines of 300,000 pesos and the confiscation of the product in their holds or the fishing (?equipment) or both.

Lastly, it was emphasized that Mexico's position regarding this issue is in line with the new law of the sea such as it was established in the draft convention which for several years has been negotiated under UN sponsorship. Many of its main dispositions applicable in this case have been the basis of a general agreement for more than 3 years.

Suggested Retaliation: Oil Embargo

PA130325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jul (AFP)--Joaquin Gamboa, leader of the Mexican Senate, said today that Mexico does not fear the United States. He was referring to the U.S. Treasury Department announcement that starting on Monday it would ban all Mexican tuna imports to the United States. Meanwhile, new statements in favor of suspending Mexican oil exports to the United States were added to the statement made last night by an Institutional Revolutionary Party legislator.

Heberto Castillo, top leader of the Mexican Workers Party [PMT] affirmed that a suspension of oil exports is feasible under international law "since the United States has committed a flagrant violation of the treaties and should therefore be punished." Castillo labeled as patriotic the attitude of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, who announced his government's measures to punish "to the ultimate consequences" all foreign ships which operate without authorization in Mexico's territorial waters.

The Mexican Union of Electricians also demanded that the Mexican Government suspend the sale of oil and gas to the United States. Samuel Masariegos, foreign secretary of the organization, said that the workers support President Jose Lopez Portillo "in his position of protecting the national sovereignty." He added that "this is the moment for Mexico to assume a stronger position to eliminate the points of tension and conflict between the two countries."

The oil workers said they would support the Mexican president if he decides to decree an oil and gas embargo on the United States.

"Neighbors must be given the treatment they give us," said Barragan Camacho, one of the top officials of the Mexican Petroleum Workers Union.

Meanwhile, Delfino Ortega, the president of the Federation of Mexican Fishing Cooperatives, said that the entire fishing and industrial sector of the Mexican Pacific zone will defend tuna fishing by Mexican boats and "will never accept the threats of the U.S. Government."

Finally, Institutional Revolutionary Party Deputy Herrera Morales proposed that Mexico "definitely" confiscate all the "pirate" boats that fish for tuna in the exclusive national economic zone." [quotation marks as received]

PEMEX Response

PA131329 Paris AFP in Spanish 1249 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text]--Mexico City, 13 Jul (AFP)--Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of the state-owned Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX], affirmed here last night that the tuna problem between Mexico and the United States will not affect Mexican oil exports "because the existing agreements were made with private firms and not the U.S. Government."

He thus discarded the possibility of the suspension of oil and gas exports to the United States, as was proposed by various Mexican leaders and sectors as an answer to the embargo of Mexican tuna exports to the U.S. market announced Saturday by the U.S. Treasury Department.

The U.S. decision--in retaliation for the capture of three tuna fishing boats that were fishing in waters which Mexico claims as its rightful sea--"will in no way affect the relations with private U.S. companies that acquire Mexican petroleum," Diaz Serrano said. He said that "as long as the commercial conditions agreed between PEMEX and these enterprises are not violated, there is no reason to change existing relations."

Criticism of 'Carter Maneuver'

PA131816 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 13 Jul 80

[By Rafael Avila Orozco]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 13 Jul (AFP)--The order to embargo U.S. imports of Mexican tuna are merely "an electoral maneuver of President Jimmy Carter" to show his compatriots that he is carrying out a strong foreign policy, Edmundo Hernandez, a Mexican internationalist, said today.

The Carol's, the Star Crest, and the Marla Mary are the three tuna fishing boats that were captured in Mazatlan Port, approximately 1,200 km northwest of Mexico City, for engaging in illegal fishing activities. The owners of the boats will have to pay a fine of approximately $17,400 each. In addition, the tuna cargo and the provisions will be seized.

It is known here that the United States recognizes the Mexican right to protect its natural resources within a 200-mile limit, but in the case of the tuna, the U.S. Government rejects the existence of an exclusive economic zone because "the tuna is a fish of extraordinary migratory habits," it affirms.

Mexican news commentators warned today that more than the tuna, Mexico is defending a principle of sovereignty and "that is what the leading industrial and military power does not understand and indulges in dreams of a despotic hegemony over seas and people."

PATRIMONY SECRETARY TO REPRESENT PRESIDENT IN NICARAGUA

PA131612 Paris AFP in Spanish 1228 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here last night that Jose de Oteyza, Mexican patrimony and industrial development secretary, will represent Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in the celebration of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution on 19 July in Managua. Secretary de Oteyza made the announcement and added that he will take to Nicaragua the fraternal greetings and solidarity of the Mexican people and government.

Lopez Portillo was officially invited by the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government and Sandinist National Liberation Front early last month. The president said then that his visit would depend on the commitments in his work agenda.

ROYO EXPLAINS OFFICIALS' ROLE IN UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PA122209 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2027 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo during a meeting with various authorities and government delegations of the province of Chiriqui held at the regional university center in David--live]

[Excerpts] I feel that a great part of the responsibility for peace and tranquillity in the country is in your hands. You have an idea of the importance of a correct attitude by the mayors, governors and the administrative justice in this country. Panama's peace and tranquillity will depend on you in the upcoming years. Now that the political parties are getting busy registering and participating in the elections--there are independent candidates for legislator--the process should be able to demonstrate what it had not demonstrated before because this process has demonstrated many things to the country in the areas of education, water, aqueducts, hospitals, roads and even in a very democratic and participatory Constitution for all the classes in this country. In all these things... this is a country with an internationalist vocation. This is a country with a desire to be neutral. This is a country which, under the leadership of General Torrijos, was able to put a deadline on the U.S. presence in Panama. Our process has achieved all these things.

What the process has not done yet is to coexist, carrying out the process [as heard], with the presence of the various political parties which will sometimes lapse into insults, and other times into provocations, slanders and offenses. On many other occasions they will resort to lies. They will try to see how long our government can put up with this. They will try to prove that this government and this process cannot handle itself through democratic methods and procedures. They will try to convince the country that the previous democracy was a true democracy and this one we are experiencing is not. This is why it is so important to show that this dark past--with all its drawbacks, vices, and errors--will not return. It is precisely this process--which has been aimed, since its beginning on 11 October 1968, at eradicating once and for all the causes of the evils of the Panamanian society--that is the one to show that this country has been civically educated and that the Panamanians are all aware that these criminal and painful deeds will not occur in this country ever again.

For almost 12 years our country has been told--through several important officials of our regime, some of them military officers--that there were electoral frauds before, that peasants were locked in farmyards and were given liquor, that votes were sold, that ballot boxes were stolen, that when the time came the votes were not counted right, that sometimes political parties filed more than 1,000 appeals and that in sum, all kinds of electoral crimes were generally committed by a government which did not permit opposition parties to dispute its power. These kind of charges have been made throughout the past 12 years. However, the people have also been educated so that these actions will never be permitted again.

The time has come now to show the country that these statements made by important authorities of the process are true. It is time to demonstrate the intention to comply with the statements that these actions will not be repeated, but this will be in the hands not only of the top officials of the process--president, government and justice minister, various ministers, authorities, and so forth--but in the hands of the governors, mayors and magistrates.

We believe that during these 12 years of the process the people have evidenced a great affection toward the government which has not been forced. This affection can be shown at the polls when the time comes in the face of the other political parties. The process has its party, but we have set our place in history by saying that our government will not do what was done in the past, regarding that complicity which existed between the government and the ruling party in order to destroy the other political parties in opposition.

On this occasion, I will tell you what will be respected: All the candidates will be respected regardless of their political trend. You know that the communist party is registering. I think that it already has 3,000 or 4,000 supporters and the communists say that they will get 5,000. There are others running as independent candidates. The Christian Democratic Party has already registered and will surely nominate its candidates. On Sunday, the Liberal Party will decide if it will participate in the elections. We believe that the Liberal Party will decide to go to the elections. This party has already registered legally as a party.

The names of the parties do not matter. The political trends and ideologies of the members of these organizations do not matter. They must be protected and respected. They must be allowed to conduct their campaign, disseminate their propaganda and try to win over supporters--for those who are in the registration process--and votes--for those who are already registered and are nominating candidates for the 18 September elections. It is then truly important that all candidates be allowed to get organized, stage demonstrations and rallies and hold meetings peacefully, tranquilly, observing public order and respecting the norms of social coexistence in this country.

There are moral, legal and administrative rules. There are articles of the penal code, the political Constitution and the third police book of the administrative code. What we are asking you is to enforce them with a correct sense and fair criteria. Do not forget to enforce them when you must. It is fundamental that parties and candidates be allowed to act and when the time comes for the elections you struggle and order an institution called the National Guard to give you the necessary aid as stated in our laws. An institution such as the National Guard--which is mainly at the service of the nation, not at the service of any party, which is at the service of all parties in their role as organizations of a...as political entities and at the service of its country--must be the guardian of the people's will. This is very important and you must take this into account so that when election time comes, you will have, with this aid, the respect of the participation of the political parties at the polls which will determine who wins and who loses so that the credentials are given to those who truly won the legislative seats.

If we want peace and want to avoid violence, which unfortunately afflicts other countries, we must respect one fundamental element: the sovereign will of the people expressed in popular elections. There are other elements too: The government should refrain from practicing repression, should not engage in any acts of vengeance or take part in disputes which sometimes divide the people in different groups. Sometimes even the families of the revolutionary process are affected by these divisions. Many families participate in various parties of different persuasions.

It is very important that the governors, the mayors and the magistrates remain impartial in this kind of conflict, applying the administrative justice which you have to apply. Everything that we do will be clear, real and overwhelming proof that we are a truly democratic country, a country where human rights are respected; a country where political freedoms are respected; a country where there is no repression; a country where people's rights are not trampled upon; a country where people are not discriminated against because of their race and a country where people are not persecuted because of their political ideas whatever their origin, because the ultraleft is as condemnable as the ultraright in countries which have no peace. Let us not allow any government to take sides. Let us avoid allowing people to use partisan politics to disrupt public order within the leftist and rightist groups.

If we can show all this to the country, if we can show to the whole world what kind of government we have in Panama, we will be making a true investment in the country's peace and tranquillity. Pardon me for taking this long but I wanted to make these comments to you because of the great concern that we all have to keep this peaceful cup, which is Panama, as a cup of silver, gold and platinum.

We are concerned because of the trends that unfortunately exist in other countries: the violence, the subversion and the lack of confidence in the authorities. We do not want this to happen in Panama. This will depend on the Panamanian citizens and their behavior. This will depend on the political parties and the politicians. However, it will also depend on our being responsible. It will depend on the government actions to prevent disorders prevailing in our country, making sure that all Panamanians respect one another within the right to dissent and criticize. Our country and the generations which are now at school and listening to us are placing their hopes on you. Please don't disappoint them. Thank you. [applause]

TORRIJOS COMMENTS ON HIS ROLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA, SHAH

PA112207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1742 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid, 11 Jul (EFE)--Panamanian National Guard chief Gen Omar Torrijos presented himself on Spanish television today as "a tireless fighter for human rights in Iberian America." On the prime-time Spanish television program "Without Frontiers" under the direction of Joaquin Soler Serrano, the Panamanian general expressed his viewpoints on the Nicaraguan revolution, the controversial visit of the shah to Panama and the diplomatic negotiations with Chile and Argentina for the release of political prisoners. The interview with Torrijos reached Spain after a 1-week delay. It was planned for telecast on 2 July. However, it was delayed due to technical problems.

Omar Torrijos spoke first of "what has been my greatest satisfaction of the last few years." He did not hesitate to say that it was the "participation in the overthrow and liquidation of one of the bloodthirstiest and meanest dynasties which had ever existed in Iberian America." He was referring to his support for the anti-Somozist Nicaraguan revolution. The Panamanian leader said that the process in the neighboring country is initiating "geopolitical changes in Central America and the Nicaraguan example could be imitated in other countries of the area."

One question could not be avoided: "the shah's visit to Panama and the circumstances surrounding his subsequent departure from the country." Omar Torrijos revealed that his initiative in receiving the shah should be taken as a contribution to world peace at a time when the world was on the brink of conflict. "In diplomatic negotiations subsequently established between Panama and Iran, the authorities of that country sought our efforts to keep the shah in Panama because they did not seriously desire his repatriation to Tehran and considered his presence in Egypt more dangerous," said Torrijos.

The commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard defined himself as "a fighter defending the release of political prisoners." He said that "my efforts before the Argentine military junta for the release of Isabelita Peron have so far been ignored. On the other hand," he added, "I must say that the release of more than 3,000 political prisoners who were imprisoned following the fall of Allende has been obtained in Chile."

In connection with Cuban problems, Torrijos felt that the nation was being subjected to one of the greatest pressures ever exerted on a country. "The North Americans," he said, "are committing one of the greatest injustices, and each minute of a blockade constitutes 60 seconds of shame for the hemisphere."

Torrijos went on to praise the way Spanish politics are developing, something he considers an achievement for King Juan Carlos, Spanish head of government Adolfe Suarez and opposition leader Felipe Gonzalez.

The interview closed with a polemical question: "Will you run in the next presidential elections?" Torrijos said flatly: "I will not run in the 1984 elections." He added: "If I return, the revolution will have failed because it has been unable to produce someone to take charge of it."

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS ENTRY OF SALVADORAN REFUGEES

PA120236 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2242 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 11 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Home Affairs Minister Carl Lindbergh B. Rogers has said that Belize has suspended entry permits to refugees who are fleeing from the disturbances in El Salvador and is trying to have the United Nations provide aid for those already here. The announcement was made after Rogers met with Phillip Sargisson, regional representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR].

"Belize has made its contribution and simply cannot absorb an additional number (of refugees)," Rogers said. The refugees who are already here need help, the minister added. The official added later that Sargisson agreed that the status of the refugees is a real problem and promised to request immediate aid for Belize.

Sargisson's initial recommendations, the official said, will be followed by the development of a plan for substantial additional aid over the long term. Sargisson has already returned to the UNHCR regional office in Costa Rica.

Belize has traditionally absorbed hundreds of Salvadoran immigrants who seek work in the construction industry and in farming activities. However, this flow of immigrants has accelerated in the past few months because of the intensified struggle between rival political factions in El Salvador.

COSTA RICA

REACTIONS TO EMBASSY TAKEOVER IN SAN SALVADOR NOTED

President's Remarks

PA120225 San José Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] President Carazo was briefed about the seizure of the embassy while at La Lucha. The president issued instructions to the foreign minister. While at former President Jose Figueres' ranch, President Rodrigo Carazo heard the news that the embassy of our country in San Salvador had been seized by activists. He instructed Foreign Minister Niehaus [title as heard] to establish contact with the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry, seeing to it that no pressure is exerted that might endanger the lives of the hostages.

The ambassador and the vice consul of Costa Rica were in the embassy at the time. That is why I decided to issue these instructions, remarked the president. He said he had also issued instructions for contacts to be made with the ambassador to find out what the [Salvadoran] Government was going to do in connection with the problem.

Nothing can be done until we have a clear picture of the situation, he said. The president said Costa Ricans must understand that the government cannot take steps in connection with the embassy problem since it lacks a complete report that will lead to taking necessary and pertinent steps. He added that our foreign minister is working on negotiations cautiously, trying to communicate with the ambassador and thus establish some sort of pronouncement for the people who had seized the embassy and for the Salvadoran Government.

No Embassy Closure

PA130256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has rejected outright the idea of closing its embassy in El Salvador due to the repeated occupations to which it has been subjected. Acting Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said that the country "needs all the embassies which it has in the Central American countries." The Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador was occupied yesterday by a group of approximately 100 peasants of the leftist 28 February People's Leagues. Several months ago it was occupied by members of the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc.

Niehaus said although the occupants claim to be peaceful "there is marked contradiction between what they claim and the bloody incident which occurred when the Salvadorans entered the building. A Salvadoran National Guardsman was fatally shot when he tried to prevent the group from entering the building and the Costa Rican Government criticizes and condemns this incident," said the official. Niehaus also said Costa Rican sovereignty was not violated "because there was no attempt to take any document or even the embassy itself." He said that "none of the embassy personnel was even taken hostage nor is it a question of an occupation since so far they have not said whether they plan to stay for any length of time inside the building. It is simply a group of persons, including children not even accompanied by their parents, who wished to lodge a complaint by delivering a letter to the ambassador," said Niehaus.

The foreign minister said that so far it is not known whether there are any guerrillas in the group. Niehaus has been in constant touch with Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado Piza, who was asked to return to Costa Rica.

Grant of Asylum

PA120148 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 11 Jul (AFP)--The Costa Rican Government is ready to grant asylum right away to 100 Salvadoran peasants who sought refuge at the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador today if their request is formalized, Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has reported here. Niehaus gave assurances that until now, 1800 (2400 GMT), none of the peasants has filed a formal request for asylum, contrary to initial reports.

The Costa Rican official also insisted that the embassy has not been "taken over" and its officials are not being held hostage but that the mission has simply been taken as a refuge.

About rumors of an eventual storming of the embassy by the Salvadoran Armed Forces, Niehaus said that the Salvadoran Government through Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez has made a solemn promise to President Rodrigo Carazo that the armed forces will not get involved. The "occupation" of the embassy is intended more to draw international attention to the problems of El Salvador than to file a mere claim such as a request for asylum," Niehaus remarked. The deputy foreign minister noted that his government will pursue the talks with Salvadoran officials to solve the case.

In turn the peasant refugees, mostly children and elderly people, seemed not to be aware of their situation tonight. Questioned by newsmen, some of the mothers with their children in arms explained, "We fled repression," while other occupants could not explain their behavior. Most of the peasants are illiterate and some even said they are unaware of the meaning of the words "asylum" and "leftwing."

The group, from 95 to 100 people including an 8-day-old baby, is led by 5 young peasants and two alleged students who are 28 February People's Leagues operatives. At dusk the embassy situation was calm, the security corps withdrew and the peasants inside the embassy were almost huddled and getting ready to go to sleep amid a serious lack of food and some drugs.

Ambassador's Report

PA130252 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Costa Rican ambassador in El Salvador has been recalled to report on the incidents in his embassy. He arrived this afternoon on a chartered LACSA flight. Alejandro Alvarado Piza will report to his superiors on the true situation in the Salvadoran capital. Here are Ambassador Alvarado Piza's statements for Radio Reloj: [Begin recording] [in progress] The true situation in El Salvador. It is one of those embassy seizures which they have already undertaken on more than one occasion, as you already know. I had already been in one before. I was a guest at the Panamanian Embassy when a similar thing occurred. The only difference was that when the Panamanian Embassy was seized, they were heavily armed, all of them. Fortunately, on this occasion we did not see weapons, although one was enough to end the life of the guard on duty. Above all else, I must say that I deeply regret this. I am deeply sorry that a life was ended--a life that was guarding our national territory and guarding my personal security and the security of the other members of the embassy.

After that, I can tell you that some 100 persons came in. Most of them were women and children and old people. There are actually about 15 in the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] group. The others do not know why they were there, or how they got there. They were taken there, like cattle being driven. These are the people whom they put out in front, so that if you are armed...[sentence incomplete]

I think a Costa Rican, a normal Costa Rican, would not be capable of firing on women with children in their arms. It is absurd. You could not even think of it.

They arrived and totally filled the embassy, as I say. They asked me--or rather demanded--that I give to the ambassadors of Mexico, Venezuela, Italy, Spain and Panama some papers, one of which they gave to me, on which they requested the help of all of these embassies to obtain protection, in general terms, from the aggression, they said, which the government was committing against all the population. These were their words. This is what was written, not only spoken.

After I made contact with the ambassadors and was able to talk to them at length for several hours at the [Papal] Nunciature, I told them that Costa Rica was willing to grant political asylum to whoever requested it. Both in the petition and personally, they had already requested it at the embassy. I informed the foreign minister of this and a few minutes later he replied that Costa Rica was willing to grant political asylum.

We are now in this impasse. We are seeing how many want to take advantage of this asylum. I am sure that the majority of the women are not going to want to come to Costa Rica. Most of them do not even know where it is.

[Question] Tell me, Mr Ambassador, did the leaders of this group that came to the embassy carry arms? Or were they unarmed?

[Answer] Well, they came in with arms since they killed the guard.

[Question] Did you see what kind of weapons they had?

[Answer] I saw one woman, a girl some 27 years old, who came in after killing the guard. She came into my office with a .45 caliber pistol, a shining weapon, which she pointed at me. I simply told her to put the safety on because another bullet could escape. Then she was lost in the crowd that came in after her. I never saw her again. This does not mean I will not recognize her wherever I see her again.

[Question] Did the leaders remain inside the embassy? Or did they leave?

[Answer] They generally send three or four, shall we call them leaders, or heads of groups because the real leaders never show their faces. They are at difference places, such as the University of El Salvador. Now, we suppose that there are some in the archbishopric, in other schools, in various parts of El Salvador.

[Question] What will be the next step now regarding these persons in the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador? What would be the most advisable step according to the Salvadoran authorities?

[Answer] The Salvadoran authorities have guaranteed that they will respect the lives of each and every one of them--the persons in the embassy--that no one will be touched. We have left behind enough food for them to stay alive. We have asked the Salvadoran Red Cross to help them. As I have explained there are a great number of children between 8 years and 3 months. They were being carried by the women who came in. The women who were not carrying children were so old that they could hardly withstand the years.

[Question] Yesterday the authorities mentioned something about whether you could recognize the persons in charge of this group.

[Answer] No, I have not been asked anything. Over there, the authorities do not ask such questions. They went there; they encircled the embassy or the residence, and took whatever measures were needed. I asked them in the most polite way, but firmly, to withdraw. They did so. They left the area. However, I would say some four blocks from the embassy in all directions they were observing certain security measures.

[Question] When will you be seeing the president and the foreign minister?

[Answer] I cannot say. It is possible I may see Niehaus. I will see if it is possible today. And regarding the president, I suppose it will be on Monday at the latest. [end recording]

SALVADORAN AMBASSADOR DENIES MAJANO COUP RUMORS

PA120121 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 17A

[Text] Salvadoran Ambassador to Costa Rica Guillermo Matamoros Guirola yesterday denied that a new coup d'etat is being plotted in his country, as Father Benito Tovar, official spokesman in Costa Rica of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, has reported. The latter said that the new coup would be staged by Col Adolfo Majano with the support of major military sectors.

However, the Salvadoran diplomat stated that this type of report just seeks to cause confusion among the public in Costa Rica by claiming an instability which is not true. "That is just ill-willed specualtion by the opponents of the incumbent Salvadoran Government," he said. He explained that it is not true that Colonel Majano went to Panama seeking support for the alleged coup.

"Colonel Majano went to Panama to pay a courtesy visit and tighten the ties of friendship between the two fraternal nations," Ambassador Matamoros remarked.

He insisted that Colonel Majano--one of the five rulers in El Salvador--will not try to seek support from another country "because he has stated and restated his belief in the principle of respect for the internal affairs of other states."

The ambassador stated that it would be absurd for Colonel Majano to have offered a share of power to the leftist forces in his country as has been claimed, "because those forces have said they would not accept handouts in terms of power."

Ambassador Matamoros denied that Jose Napoleon Duarte said in Germany that human rights are being violated in El Salvador. He noted that this report is the result of a misinterpretation by German reporters and that Duarte's statement was twisted. He recalled that the government has asked for the video tape recordings of the remarks to show that he did not say any such thing.

STATION COMMENTARY: CASTRO SHOULD NOT GO TO NICARAGUA

PA120330 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Fidel Castro does not have any respect or any consideration for anyone. Yesterday, Fidel Castro said he was going to Nicaragua because Fidel Castro likes circuses, because Fidel Castro exacts payment for his participation, because Fidel Castro wants to undermine the revolution. Fidel Castro has betrayed those of us who believed in him. Fidel Castro was the big traitor of the Latin American revolutions. After Fidel Castro, the oppressed peoples of Latin America felt cheated. Now with his presence in Nicaragua, Fidel Castro wants to disorient, damage and harm the Sandinist revolution.

Fidel Castro is ungrateful. We should defend the Nicaraguan revolution as a model of revolution for Latin America. But international communism is trying to steal it away. Just as Fidel Castro turned his revolution over to Marxism, now he is trying to involve the Nicaraguan revolution in the international conflict, in the battle between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nicaragua has nothing to do in Africa just as Fidel Castro now plans to go to Managua. [sentence as heard]

Knowing that neither the U.S. President nor the Costa Rican, Colombian or Venezuelan presidents will go to Nicaragua, Fidel Castro is taking advantage of the occasion. Why doesn't he let the Nicaraguans celebrate by themselves--as they should--the triumph of their revolution without interferences or interventions? Sandinism should not be turned over to Marxism as Fidel Castro turned over his country to the Communist Party on 26 July. Nicaragua should not have to listen to Castro's nonsense because he is a false revolutionary who has surrendered to the great interests of Soviet imperialism.

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICAN EMBASSY OCCUPIED BY LEFTIST GROUP

First Report

PA111753 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--The Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador was occupied this morning by a group of persons, supposedly leftists, who arrived at the diplomatic mission on a city bus. There is no further information on the occupation of the diplomatic mission, located in the western part of the Salvadoran capital.

Foreign Ministry Reaction

PA112000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry today deplored the occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in this capital at 1125 (1725 GMT) by members of the Marxist "February 28 People's Leagues" (LP-28). A ministry spokesman at noon today told ACAN-EFE that the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry is closely following the developments of the situation, which are also cause for concern by the Salvadoran revolutionary governing junta.

Meanwhile, the diplomatic corps accredited here has mobilized to prevent physical and moral harm to the Costa Rican Ambassador and the two other officials. There will be a meeting of ambassadors this afternoon to discuss the "delicate" situation, as described by several diplomats interviewed by ACAN-EFE.

Police units wearing bulletproof vests and gas masks were seen heading toward the site where the leftists have built strongholds. The demands of the occupiers have not been revealed, but official sources said they may include the demand for the release of three leaders of the Union of Slum Area Dwellers (UPT) presumably arrested 10 days ago in San Salvador.

No Hostages; Negotiations Underway

PA112300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2203 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Nearly 100 peasants seized the Costa Rican embassy in El Salvador at noon today. Negotiations are underway at the Archbishopric of El Salvador, at the old San Jose de la Montana Seminary in Western San Salvador, for the evacuation of the Costa Rican Embassy.

Leftist activists have entrenched themselves at the embassy. Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado Piza, Vice Consul Rita Herrera de Flores and Salvadoran secretary Eva Salazar are being held hostage according to an ACAN-EFE report. However, in direct communication with one of the members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], which organized this peaceful seizure of the embassy in order to be heard, it is untrue that anyone is being held hostage. They simply entered the embassy to request political asylum and so that the whole world would take notice of the peasants' situation in that country.

About 100 members of the Marxist LP-28 arrived aboard a bus and after killing a national policeman on guard duty entered and took strategic positions in the office, which is located near the Metro Central commercial center, in northwestern San Salvador. It was unofficially reported, according to ACAN-EFE, that the ambassadors of Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, a representative of the archbishopric and leaders of the LP-28 will negotiate.

They are demanding a halt to violence in the rural areas, which they attribute to the authorities, and the granting of political asylum to the occupants of the diplomatic mission.

The embassy was transferred to the [name indistinct] district after having located on Roosevelt Avenue and in Escalon neighborhood. It was from this last address that Ambassador Julio Esquivel Valverde escaped when the building was occupied by the leftists of the People's Revolutionary Bloc.

The embassy appears to be calm. There is almost no one around. There are no policemen near.

Mission chief Alvarado Piza told reporters by telephone that he expects everything will all come out all right. He did not make further comments due to the emergency situation in the office for which he is responsible. At our embassy in San Salvador, there are approximately 50 children who, according to members of the LP-28, are suffering various illnesses. At this time, since they came to the embassy, they have been facing food problems since they have only eaten a piece of bread with cheese and the promises are not big enough to house the approximately 100 persons in our embassy.

We are going to listen to a brief interview that we did this afternoon with one of the members of the LP-28, who are in our embassy in El Salvador, after the ambassador of our country had left the embassy and gone to the archbishopric to participate in negotiations. Here is the member of the LP-28: [Begin recording] [unidentified announcer] Among the demands you are making, you want the government to release some leftists?

[Reply by LP-28 member indistinct]

[Announcer] What are your demands?

[LP-28 member] Our demand is to have the revolutionary government junta cease repression in the rural areas.

[Announcer's remark indistinct]

[LP-28 member] To demand that the international (?human rights) commission come here to El Salvador to find out about conditions in our country. Also, since we have a group of refugees from the rural area, we are also asking for political asylum. To try to [words indistinct] our situations since we cannot (?remain) where we live since we are being threatened with being repressed.

[Announcer] Then the other point would be to request political asylum? Is that included?

[LP-28 member] Can you call back later, since I have to make an international call now.

[Announcer] Here is the last question: Are you giving the embassy personnel liberty to go in and out?

[LP-28 member] Of course. There are no hostages here. All are free to enter and leave. [end recording]

The above interview was with one of the members of the LP-28, directly from San Salvador, El Salvador, at our embassy in that country in connection with the occupation of the embassy by approximately 100 peasants.

At this moment, several ambassadors, of course including ours, are meeting at the Archbishopric of San Salvador to try to negotiate the demands of these peasants who are led by leftists of the LP-28.

Occupation of Radio Stations

PA120143 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--Activists of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] occupied two San Salvador radio stations. The LP-28 action only lasted a few minutes. They used the occupation to broadcast a message explaining the reasons for the seizure of the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador at noon today.

Occupiers' Communique

PA112332 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2217 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] More than 100 peasant women, children and old people who are denouncing military repression in rural Salvadoran areas today occupied the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador. This action was confirmed and explained by the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] in a communique read to Radio Nacional. Here is a militant of that Salvadoran political organization reading the explanatory document:

[Begin recording of unidentified woman] The Committee of Rural Dwellers [Comite de Pobladores de la Zona Rural] of the LP-28 tells the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world that today, 11 July 1980, more than (?170) people, including old people, women and children, entered the Costa Rican Embassy to denounce the crimes and repression of which they are victims at the hands of the current Christian Democratic dictatorship and its infamous armed forces.

Besides safeguarding our lives, we are present in this embassy to denounce before the Salvadoran people and other peoples of the world the genocide and the pathetic situation of the rural workers. In view of this, the Committee of Rural Dwellers of the LP-28 presents the following requests:

1. That they [not further identified] intercede before the government of our country for an end to repression in rural areas which is being carried out by the Salvadoran Armed Forces, that is to say, and end to the practices of undertaking military encirclements, military incursions, bombings with napalm and other (?substances), artillery attacks and the consequences of (?these actions): the death of women, old people and children, burning of houses, poisoning of water wells, raping of women, tortures, captures, [word indistinct] mutilations, particularly in the worst hit region which includes the Departments of Chalatenango, San Vicente, [name indistinct] and Morazan. The repressive troops have been in Morazan Department since 17 June 1980.

2. That they convey to their respective governments our request that they intercede [words indistinct] international rights of man, Amnesty International, League for the Defense of the Rights of (?Peoples) so that commissions of observers be created by each of these institutions. (?They should be sent) to El Salvador for 6 months to observe the fulfillment of an end to repression, (?to request) [words indistinct] ambassadors that these international commissions come to El Salvador as soon as possible because if they do not they will only find a consummated genocide.

4. [number as heard] We ask the sovereign government of Costa Rica to grant us political asylum since if we return to our places of residence we will be condemned to a sure death at the hands of the repressive bodies, whatever the name or mask [words indistinct] assassinations or conceal it as clashes.

5. We ask that this letter and its annexes be delivered to their respective governments. We also ask popular and democratic organizations for their militant and combative solidarity in the face of the just requests of the Committee of Rural Dwellers. We ask for the solidarity of all peoples of the world so that they will give us their solid support by demanding that the current criminal regime of the Christian Democrats end repression in the rural areas.

We ask Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado Riza, Panamanian Ambassador David Pere, Venezuelan Ambassador Lisandro Anzola, Italian Ambassador Adriano Righetti and Spanish Charge d'Affaires Miguel (Savala Gonzalez) to form a mediation commission because they are representatives of democratic countries.

The Committee of Rural Dwellers of the LP-28 demands that the Christian Democratic junta respect the right of political asylum [words indistinct] the embassy we are occupying as well as not to cut water, electricity or the telephone. And we blame the [does not finish sentence].

[Male voice now continues reading communique] ... [in progress] Embassies of the Governments of Italy and Spain cover with the flags of their countries other hundreds of rural dwellers, creating conditions so they can reach the embassies. These conditions include the withdrawal of armed surveillance and the opening of the embassy doors.

6. We ask that they intercede before the government of our country for the release of three popular leaders, members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] captured by the national police in the southern highway at the entrance of the San Francisco neighborhood on Thursday, 3 July. Those captured are Raul [name indistinct], secretary of information of the BPR National Executive Directorate, Carlos Gonzalez, secretary of organization of the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers, and Manuel Pena, secretary general of the Union of Slum Dwellers. [end recording]

Interview With Occupier

PA121431 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Telephone interview by unidentified announcer with occupant of Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador on 12 July--live]

[Excerpt] Listeners of "Extra" newscast, at this moment, we are in touch with the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador and are going to interview one of the peasants there.

[Question] Companero Roberto, why did you decide to come to the Costa Rican Embassy? What made you take this step?

[Answer] We are fleeing from the eastern zone because of the ruthless repression unleashed there. Our homes have been burned by the government forces, the National Guard, the national police, the rural police and the army. Our families, brothers and parents have been killed and our sisters raped. Even children have been killed. These are some of the reasons why we fled from that zone and decided to come to the Costa Rican Embassy to request political asylum, because we know that Costa Rica has a democratic government.

[Question] Do you belong to a political group?

[Answer] We belong to the Committee of Rural Dwellers.

[Question] Companero, tell us, how did you manage to enter the embassy? There seems to have been an incident in which a police officer was killed, which was followed by a strong reaction from the Salvadoran authorities.

[Answer] About 80 of us arrived at the embassy to make sure we could get in. We tried to reason with him not to use his weapon because the children were at the head of the group. He did not listen to us and when he tried to open fire against the group, one of our companeros shot him. That is how the policeman died.

[Question] Apparently the military forces have surrounded the embassy; what can you tell us about the reaction of the Salvadoran people? [as heard]

[Answer] At first, approximately 20 minutes after the embassy was occupied, hundreds of policemen, guardsmen and rural police emerged from everywhere, surrounding the embassy. Some came into the embassy, violating Costa Rican territory--they broke into the embassy.

They searched the diplomatic mission and set up a military cordon around the embassy. They climbed on the roof of the building and came through the houses next to the embassy.

[Question] Do you think the Army will do anything which could result in a tragedy as has happened in other embassies, as occurred in Guatemala?

[Answer] The vice consul pleaded with them not to come in. The ambassador did the same. He pleaded with them not to come in because they would be violating Costa Rican territory, but they did not pay any attention to him. They just went ahead and broke into the embassy. In view of this, the ambassador went out to talk to the officer in charge. In the meantime, they had taken positions on the roof. They also had snipers posted in buildings. They came with the intention of taking us out by force and killing us.

[Question] How many women and children are in the embassy?

[Answer] There are about 60 children and 30 women.

Resumption of Negotiations

PA121733 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1616 GMT 12 Jul 80

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 12 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The ambassadors of Spain, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Mexico, Italy and Panama today renewed negotiations at the Apostolic Nunciature in San Salvador to evacuate the Costa Rican Embassy, occupied since yesterday by peasants, mostly children. Spokesmen of the Marxist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), who directed what they called "request for asylum" and not occupation of the mission, this morning told ACAN-EFE they feel optimistic in obtaining refuge in Costa Rican territory and exhorted the international organizations in charge of defending human rights to come to El Salvador to examine the situation here.

Spanish Charge d'Affaires Miguel Javala, in charge of the Spanish Embassy since the departure from El Salvador of Ambassador Victor Sanchez Mesas y Juste following the occupation of the Spanish diplomatic mission by LP-28 last February, went to the nunciature this morning with the ambassadors previously mentioned. The LP-28 is not taking part in the talks. Salvadoran foreign ministry officials, who deplore the situation, are also present.

Many of the old persons have said that they do not know why they were taken to the embassy. The Salvadoran Red Cross took food, medicines and blankets to the 125 peasants in the embassy.

Las Terrazas district, where the embassy is located, is calm. The building which occupies a space of less than 100 meters can comfortably hold 5 or 7 persons. [as received] At this moment its six rooms and the living room are crowded with children coughing and suffering from stomach trouble and malnutrition.

Poor Conditions

PA121817 Paris AFP in English 1730 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, July 12 (AFP)--The 102 Salvadoran refugees who occupied the Costa Rican Embassy yesterday made an urgent request to the Red Cross to bring them food and medicine this morning.

The peasants, who have asked for political asylum, include 58 children, including an 8-day-old baby, and are living in cramped and unsanitary conditions. Many of them are suffering from gastroenteritis or bronchitis.

The body of the embassy guard, who was killed during the takeover by leftist commandos as the peasants were entering the embassy, was evacuated last night.

The group also repeated their request for political asylum in Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, the United States and Mexico. "If (we don't get it), for all of us, it's certain death," one said.

Conditions in the embassy were nearly unbearable, after only a little more than 20 hours of occupation. The refugees, among them 26 women and 3 elderly persons in addition to the 58 children, were crowded inside the four rooms of the small house with only one washroom. Some were trying to sleep, while children shouted and cried. In a small inside courtyard, women were making food for the children. "But there is not enough to eat for all of us, and, what's more, we're afraid an epidemic could start," one women said.

Departure of Costa Rican Ambassador

PA122050 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador--Costa Rican Ambassador to El Salvador Alejandro Alvarado Piza, whose embassy is being occupied by 115 Salvadoran peasants, today went to his country for emergency discussions of the situation. The charge d'affaires of Spain and the ambassadors of Venezuela, Mexico, Italy, Panama and Costa Rica last night began negotiating the evacuation of the embassy located in San Salvador's western suburb of (La Serra).

LP-28 Criticism of Ambassador

PA122231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2218 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jul (AFP)--The 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], which are directing the occupation of the Costa Rican embassy in San Salvador by 100 peasants, today called Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado "irresponsible," and claimed that "he has left and abandoned us." The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has said that Ambassador Alvarado returned to San Jose today. He was recalled by the government for consultations.

No Change Sunday

PA140230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 13 Jul (AFP)--The situation at the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador, which was occupied Friday by some 100 peasants to denounce "the brutal military repression in the rural zones of El Salvador," continued unchanged tonight. The scarcity of food was alleviated somewhat by foodstuffs taken to the embassy by Jorge Matamoros, Costa Rican charge d'affaires in San Salvador, but the old persons, women, and children occupying the embassy have become weary.

The possibility that peasants, desperate as a result of the stuffy and closed surroundings of the small rooms of the embassy, may decide to leave in the coming hours was not dismissed tonight in journalistic circles.

While the 102 refugees withstood hunger in the suffocating heat inside the embassy Sunday afternoon, some appeared desperate and the members of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) who are directing the occupation had to take several steps to break the monotony and convince the peasants to remain inside the Costa Rican mission.

The negotiations [with the LP-28], meanwhile, have not yet begun. Italian Ambassador Adriano Righetti limited himself today to noting the possibility that "on Monday it may be known whether there will be negotiations in this case."

No Large-Scale Aid

PA131437 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpt] According to reports, the Red Cross has yet to directly intervene to grant mass aid to this group of Salvadorans who took asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador on Friday.

GUATEMALA

U.S. DIPLOMATIC CHANGES IN CENTRAL AMERICA REPORTED

PA112044 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The White House will go ahead with its plans to replace Frank Ortiz as ambassador to Guatemala with George Landau, chief of its diplomatic mission in Chile. According to AP, this is part of a report released in Washington regarding a number of appointments which substantially change the U.S. diplomatic corps in Latin America. The news filed by AP correspondent [name indistinct] says that Ambassador Ortiz leaves the diplomatic mission in Guatemala in the midst of a strong controversy. The news mentions the fact that Ortiz' removal is due to pressures by some Washington circles who want a strong diplomatic representation in Central America as defined by those same circles. According to the report these circles contributed early this year to the appointment of Robert White as ambassador to El Salvador as well as the appointment of Lawrence Pezzullo as ambassador to Nicaragua.

The changes in U.S. diplomatic missions in Central America also includes the appointment of Robert McNeil as ambassador to Costa Rica, who apparently was not accepted by the Paraguayan Government because he was too involved in the human rights policy. The same sources also say that there could be changes in the appointments which the U.S. Government has not officially announced. It was also said that Washington has already received the approval of these appointments from the countries where they are going to serve. Nothing has been said yet regarding the appointment of Landau to replace Ortiz.

Regarding the future of Ortiz, the report says that he could be appointed political adviser to the Army's Southern Command with headquarters in Panama.

PRENSA LIBRE COLUMNIST DEFENDS ORTIZ' DIPLOMATIC TOUR

PA101951 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 19

["The Crucible" column by JAP: "Ambassador Ortiz Is Leaving Guatemala"]

[Text] Although we knew about it, it was not until today that the news about Ambassador Frank Ortiz' departure was official. This would not have been strange if, at least, he had served the normal minimum period of 2 years. Of course, every government is free to change diplomats whenever it wishes; it is right and there are no strict rules in this respect. It had already been said, particularly by those promoting human rights and other Carter fallacies, that Ortiz would not grow old in Guatemala, since he was not doing what was expected of him.

The brief and discreet diplomatic tour of Ambassador Ortiz was unjustly smeared with criticism and gossip. Many persons were asking: What is Ambassador Ortiz really like? Is it true that he is helping U.S. State Department Red interventionists establish socialism in Guatemala? Will he permit the diplomatic mission to be used to carry out a constitutional "coup" which will put Pancho in power with the support of moderate socialists, whom the gringos, who are promoting the changes of governments in Central America, have recommended? These were the questions often asked, but they subsided when the personality and the attitude of Ambassador Ortiz became better known.

His action is giving protection to the disgraceful Spanish Ambassador Cajal, whose unquestionable socialist leanings would have eventually placed him in a dangerous spot, following the tragedy at the Spanish diplomatic mission, was simply humanitarian. This action which had the support of other diplomats led by the papal nuncio, earned Ambassador Ortiz unfavorable comments by those who saw his attitude as an act of solidarity with the unfortunate actions of the chief of the Spanish diplomatic mission.

No one mentioned the fact that this protection was for 2 days and not for a period which undoubtedly exceeded the good will of the host. Besides, this protection was not given without previously consulting his superiors and the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry. On the contrary, in the face of what could have been interpreted as a threat to the security of Guatemalan institutions, Ambassador Ortiz made positive efforts to improve relations between the two countries. He contributed in silence to solving problems which he thought deserved attention. He made every effort to deny rumors against Guatemala. He even got involved in an argument with a Guatemalan influential personality who tried his best to hurt the prestige of the government of which he is a member. Maybe Ambassador Ortiz was not the right person to carry out their plans. His sympathy and concern for our country are the most eloquent proof that he stood only for truth and as far as we know, there is nothing to tarnish the good image of this honorable and cordial diplomat while he was head of the diplomatic mission.

Although his diplomatic tour in Guatemala was a difficult task, I believe he managed it successfully.

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTERS WIND UP TALKS

PA120303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2045 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The resumption of diplomatic relations between El Salvador and Honduras is near, according to statements made here today by their foreign ministers, Fidel Chavez Mena and Eliseo Perez Cadalso, at the close of a 3-day meeting in Guatemala. Accompanied by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, the two visiting officials stressed that the pacification process between their countries has been successful. El Salvador and Honduras, two neighboring Central American countries, have had diplomatic relations since 1969 when they waged the so-called "soccer war."

At the end of their discussions in the Guatemalan capital, Foreign Ministers Chavez Mena and Perez Cadalso, jointly with their host Castillo Valdez, issued an eight-paragraph communique outlining the meeting.

The communique says that the three foreign ministers met in Guatemala City on 9, 10 and 11 July and that "they spoke fraternally about matters of joint interest." It adds that the Salvadoran and Honduran foreign ministers were received by Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The communique also says that the two visitors were awarded the "Order of the Quetzal" and that the two of them placed floral wreaths at the monuments of Central American independence heroes. It was also said that "Plaza Honduras," located at the Avenue of the Americas, was inaugurated during the visit.

The communique finally says that the Guatemalan Government "congratulates itself on the advances obtained in the solution of the 1979 conflict between the two countries and expressed its best wishes that it be promptly and definitively solved."

Ministers' Departure

PA120446 Guatemala City Domestic Services in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Honduran Foreign Minister Dr Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Mrs Perez Cadalso and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena and Mrs Chavez Mena departed this morning on commercial flights after an official 2-day visit to Guatemala. Both foreign ministers left in the company of the delegations that accompanied them on their visits to this country. They were bade farewell at La Aurora International Airport when they departed for Tegucigalpa and San Salvador, respectively, by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, Mrs Castillo Valdez and the ambassadors of El Salvador and Honduras in Guatemala, Dr Francisco Bertrand Galindo and Col Oscar Colindres Torrales, respectively, as well as officials of the Foreign Ministry and members of the diplomatic missions.

FOUNDATION LAID FOR COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

PA121517 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Jose Trinidad Ucles has agreed to establish a commercial agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Guatemala but said that the decree must set forth that our country will not establish diplomatic relations with the communist countries since such experiences are bad for Central Americans and Guatemala does not want to have such relations. Ucles said we can have commercial, cultural, economic, social and other sorts of relations, but not political relations. Scientific and technological cooperation agreements are welcome but we don't want any kind of interference in politics.

Concluding the discussion it was decided to shelve the issue until next week and invite Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano on Wednesday to explain the scope of the agreement since he signed it in 1979. The deputies said it must be made clear that both nations are moved by a desire to promote and develop commercial relations based on respect for the principles of independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, equal rights and mutual benefit.

NICARAGUA

YASIR 'ARAFAT TO ATTEND REVOLUTIONARY CELEBRATIONS

PA120439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Information and Press Office of the Foreign Ministry has announced that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will come to Nicaragua for the celebrations of the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

Other Delegations' Confirmation

PA120440 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has confirmed that he will attend the celebrations of the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. Additionally, it has been confirmed that a high-level delegation of the Honduran Government will attend. The Honduran delegation will be headed by Interior Secretary Col Cristobal Diaz.

The celebrations of our first anniversary will also be attended by a delegation from the city authorities of Guadalajara and a delegation from Guadalajara State University, as well as Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader.

ORTEGA CRITICIZES LA PRENSA REPORT ON SOVIET INCIDENT

PA121341 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the revolutionary government junta, said last night that the circulation of "a small sheet of paper" among the private business sectors with a false invitation to a Soviet Embassy reception, which led to businessman Alfredo Abohassen's arrest for less than 24 hours, is not a laughing matter, as a local daily newspaper reported. Rather, it is part of a specific campaign to fuel confrontation between the revolution and the private sector.

Ortega said that the publication says "Mr Abohassen was arrested because that is what the Soviet Ambassador wanted." "We know perfectly well that this problem is the result not of a mere joke, as LA PRENSA wants to make believe, but of the fact that since the revolutionary victory, a sort of counterrevolutionary propaganda has been circulating which is produced by those who made millions due to their exploitation of our people."

"That propaganda is promoted by some people who have stayed in the country and who oppose the revolution because they identify with previous forms of exploitation." He said that the jokes, far from giving constructive criticism of the revolution, are intended to discredit its leaders and all its activities.

"The aforementioned incident is a result of the kind of paper those people are putting out." Commander Ortega stated that revolutionary leaders have nothing against jokes, "but it is one thing to tell a joke intended to question the authority of the revolution--a counterrevolutionary joke--and something else again to tell an offcolor joke or the normal kind of joke that our people are used to.."

He said that LA PRENSA's report on Abohassen's case was intended to sow disunity--"which they proclaim so much" [as published]--adding that, instead of asking officials for the necessary explanation, the Chamber of Commerce has condemned the arrest even though Abohassen had been released and the chamber knew it. It has not condemned those who started the "joke" which led to the incident. "If they want to promote national unity, the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce should not be looking for ways to pressure but should ask for explanations. The matter of the false invitation is not a mere joke. Counterrevolution is behind it. Why don't they condemn that? Why don't they condemn the massacres of the Salvadoran people instead? Why isn't their attitude firmer on that? Why aren't they worried about strengthening our country's economy?

He said that LA PRENSA's Thursday issue "echoed the words of a Yugoslav poet and an article written by Cesar Vivas and tried to give the impression that in this country people are being mobilized as in Somoza's time, as if the people were being manipulated by the Sandinist National Liberation Front and as if the leadership could lose power as Somoza lost it to the revolution. It even quoted a Yugoslav poet in connection with the slips of paper circulated by those who identify with exploitation and with Somozism and those who oppose the revolution."

MINISTER REPORTS USSR DONATIONS TO LITERACY CAMPAIGN

PA111309 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman reported during a news conference this morning at the Education Ministry that the Soviet Union will donate two helicopters to the national literacy crusade. Father Fernando Cardenal, crusade coordinator, was present during the conference.

Minister Tunnerman added that the Soviet ambassador made the official announcement of the donation to the Education Ministry. Companero Tunnerman said that the Soviet Government's donation also includes a large number of supplies: 500,000 pencils, 500,000 notebooks, 10,000 pairs of boots, 10,000 pairs of shoes, 1,000 radios and a large number of glasses. The donation will arrive here early next month and will be delivered to the national literacy crusade.

PASTORA COMMENTS ON NATIONAL SITUATION, PLANS

PA140105 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1037 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid, 13 Jul (EFE)--"We are not going to pay for the knives used to cut off our heads," Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, said referring to the foreign debt acquired by the Somozist regime to buy arms. The newspaper EL IMPARCIAL from Madrid carries a 2-page interview granted by the Nicaraguan revolutionary leader, who talks about the situation in his country on the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory.

Commander Cero said that illiteracy is one of the problems they are trying to eradicate in Nicaragua and that the other problem worrying the government is "the horrible state of malnutrition left by the Somozist regime." Pastora disclosed that the "death rate among children is 220 per 1,000, the highest in Latin America" and that the "health budget for 1980 has been increased by 35 percent of the total provided for other fields." He also mentioned the fact of a "serious shortage of medicines" because we have not been able to pay the debt we owe to foreign laboratories.

Pastora said that workers have been asked to donate their end-of-the-year bonus in order to establish a fund for the unemployed. This "permitted us to get by during the months of March, April and May, which are the most difficult because we have no cotton this year due to the war," he said. He added that "this fund of approximately $70 million and some loans we are negotiating will help us to face the problem."

"We believe," Pastora added, "that the main tactical enemy of the revolution at this moment is common crime and we are trying to implement strict controls on the consumption of alcohol and drugs." He mentioned the fact that "the consumption of marijuana had greatly increased during the last years of Somozism." He said that "anyone growing marijuana is considered a counterrevolutionary."

Finally, Commander Cero said that "Panamanians, Costa Ricans, Colombians, Argentines, Ecuadoreans and Mexicans died in the war against Somozism."

BORGE SAYS FOREIGN INTERVENTION EFFORTS STILL EXIST

PA122107 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] During an informal talk with local reporters, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, referred to the reactionary elements still wanting to promote foreign intervention in Nicaragua, but added that the times are past when the United States could send its military forces to occupy countries in Latin America. He was referring to the hostile references against Nicaragua being made during the present U.S. presidential campaign. He noted that once the candidates reach power, they will realize they cannot fulfill their extravagant promises.

In another part of his statement, Borge referred to the identification of the Sandinist revolution with the cause of the Salvadoran people. He also referred to some of the immediate actions of the governing junta, such as reducing 75 percent of the infant mortality rate, which was 200 deaths per 1,000 live births, a calamity inherited from the Somozist regime.

POLICE CHIEF ADMITS ERRORS IN '19 JULY OPERATION'

PA122217 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Managua Police Chief Enrique Schmidt admitted yesterday during a news conference that some errors were committed during the recent 19 July operation. He noted, though, that the errors came as a result of unexpected circumstances and because some of the companeros assigned to the operation did not follow the plan.

Sometimes, he said, the error consisted in arresting persons believed to be suspects. The police chief said that in any case criminal elements being sought, former guards and counterrevolutionaries were arrested.

According to Companero Schmidt, 108 criminals and 50 of the other elements were arrested. A communique issued yesterday notes that a total of 535 persons were arrested.

Schmidt said: The police have apologized to persons mistakenly arrested and explained to them that there was no ill intent in their arrest but the desire to safeguard peace and calm for the citizens.

The most important portion of yesterday's communique states:

"During the operation carried out at dawn on 30 June, 535 persons were arrested but 252 of these persons were released in the next 48 hours. The remaining 283 persons are under investigation.

"The persons released within 48 hours after verifying their identity and their places of employment were arrested because they were found in suspect situations such as: being in the home of a criminal, illegally possessing arms, possessing military materiel and clothes without authorization, or as a result of charges filed against them with the police by citizens, and as a result of other circumstances."

BARRICADA JUSTIFIES HIGH COST OF 19 JULY PLAZA

PA131244 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Jul 80 p 3

[From the "Sidenote" column: "Many Things Cannot Be Bought"]

[Text] An intrinsic quality of revolutionaries is their high morale. Therefore, there is nothing revolutionary in measuring in monetary terms the duty to honor the martyrs.

Those who hypocritically cringe over the "high" cost of the 19 July Plaza and say "it would have been better to invest the money in health," cannot even calculate the real value of the plaza.

Unthinking in their selfishness, they ignore the fact that they owe their own lives to those who gave theirs without thinking of themselves and hysterically howl against the plaza (howling is the animal substitute for reason).

All the millions which were spent on this plaza, where we will pay homage to our dead, would not be sufficient to pay for 1 second of their lives. This is definitely a matter of revolutionary morale. The critics will never understand that this is the least we can give for those who gave everything.

Fortunately, they are in the minority. The majority believes that the dead come first and will prevent victory--their victory--from degenerating as a result of selfishness into something like a rose wasted in the snout of a pig. O.G.

HASSAN DENOUNCES REACTIONARIES AT HEALTH SEMINAR

PA122344 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Speech by Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; opening the Dr Enrique Lacayo Farfan First National Health Seminar at the Ramirez Cuyena National Institute in Managua on 11 July--recorded]

[Text] When the people of Nicaragua, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, overthrew forever the Somoza dynasty and put an end to the horrors of a long nightmare of crime on 19 July 1979, a popularly supported process took root in our country--a process that is being nurtured through these roots by rejection of the opprobrious exploitation and oppression of a majority class by a small dominating class. It is being nurtured with endless energy to wage a relentless struggle against the imperialist oligarchy. It is the opposite of the occupation and subjugation model which imperialism; in alliance with its vassals; the turncoat bourgeois class, tried to install in our heroic land--a model which was smashed with the overwhelming force of Nicaraguan dignity and courage and which no one, no matter what they resort to, and no force, no matter how powerful, will ever once again set up in our fatherland.

Each daily action, whether individual or collective, which we execute within this popular framework, within this political process of the Sandinist revolution, increasingly consolidates the reality of this feat, which only a few obstinate people who feel their economic interests damaged and who turn away from loving their neighbor because they lack the least sense of humanity refuse to perceive. Like the ostrich, they bury their heads to shut out reality while dreaming nostalgically of a past that will never return--a past a thousand times buried just as we buried all those freedoms for which they yearn so much--freedom to exploit while the rest of the Nicaraguans are exploited; freedom to express themselves while the rest of the Nicaraguans are silent; freedom to get fatter while the rest of the Nicaraguans die of hunger and malnutrition; freedom to keep the immense majority of the Nicaraguan people ignorant; which is why they have rebelled against the literacy campaign, because it goes against their sacred freedom to keep others ignorant; freedom to shamelessly deliver Nicaragua, its (?wealth) and its resources to foreign masters in exchange for crumbs to be blemished [as heard] under their approving eyes.

These are the freedoms the turncoat bourgeoisie, its acolytes and its spokesmen yearn so much for and these are the freedoms which were forever buried on 19 July to give way to new and deep vindications.

UNIDENTIFIED JETS ATTACK TWO TANKERS OFF AFRICAN COAST

PA131633 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Two unidentified military jets attacked the Cuban oil tankers Moroboro and Gilberto Pico, which belong to our country's tuna fleet, in the Atlantic Ocean on Saturday. Manuel Ventura Ventura, the captain of the Moroboro, was killed in this criminal attack. Narciso Scull, chief of the engine room, and Jesus Medina, first officer, were seriously injured. Jose Quintero Vidal, the first officer of the Gilberto Pico, was slightly injured. The attack was carried out 30 miles off the coast of the Western Sahara. Cuban ships with doctors and nurses on board are going to the scene of the incident in order to help the victims of the cowardly attack.

Government Silent

PA140140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0032 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Havana, 13 Jul (EFE)--The Cuban Government remains officially silent on the machine-gunning of two Cuban vessels 30 miles off the coast of the Western Sahara which cost the life of the captain of one of the vessels and injured other sailors.

Twenty-four hours after the attack by two planes on these vessels which were supplying fuel to tuna boats in the area, there is no information as to the nationality of the planes. There is only an official indication that they were "military jet planes." Diplomatic and journalistic sources consulted by EFE expect the Cuban Government will release a clarifying note about the tragic and, so far, mysterious incident.

The incident, although amply reported by the only newspaper appearing today in Havana, JUVENTUD REBELDE, and by the radio stations, was not prominently treated by the Cuban television newscast which merely summarized the report and expressed its strong protest over this "criminal act." Meanwhile, the merchant marine, ports and fishing union will mobilize its affiliates on Tuesday to attend an event protesting the attack and to pay tribute to their colleagues.

The captain of the vessel Moroboro, Manuel Ventura Ventura, killed in the attack, was a member of the Communist Party, according to information supplied by the Cuban tuna fleet. The other injured crew members are the chief engineer and the first mate of the Moroboro and the first mate of the other tanker, Gilberto Pico.

Cuba has excellent relations with the Polisario Front and on 21 January of this year it officially recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), which 3 months later forced the break of diplomatic relations between Morocco and Cuba and the withdrawal of its ambassador in Havana.

CASTRO SENDS LETTER TO NICARAGUAN JUNTA

PA111440 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Letter to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua from Cuban President Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan Revolution; read by junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas--recorded]

[Text] Havana, 9 July 1980

Dear companeros, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

We wholeheartedly share the joy of the Nicaraguan people and are commemorating the first anniversary of their historic revolutionary victory. The blood shed by 50,000 heroes and courageous and loyal sons has served to write the history of the new Nicaragua. The country stands today as an example of courage and dignity. Freedom has opened a future of hope for that long-suffering and heroic people. Their triumph also represents a ray of hope for all countries in Central America and the continent which are being tyrannized and exploited. One year is too brief a period for a revolutionary process which has to face the titanic battle of national reconstruction. The people and the Government of Nicaragua can feel proud of what has been accomplished during the first year of the revolution.

We view with joy how the Sandinist victory is being consolidated with impressive popular support, how the workers and students are mobilized to defend the revolutionary achievements, to remove the ruins of war and obtain the first beautiful rewards of peace, such as the literacy campaign now underway.

We also see the vigorous international policy implemented by the Nicaraguan revolution which is playing an important and honorable role on the frontline of the world's progressive and revolutionary movements. This is indicative of a brilliant future of struggle and triumph awaiting the glorious fatherland of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador.

Dear companeros, Cuba rejoices with this success and these prospects. Our unshakable solidarity will never be absent. As brothers, we will continue to give you unswerving support in the complex tasks before you.

On this first anniversary, receive the message of sympathy and admiration of the Cuban people. Our special greetings to the families of the heroes who fell during the struggle and to all the soldiers of the revolution.

Our congratulations to all the Nicaraguan people. We embrace you all on the day of victory, freedom and revolution.

Fraternally, Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

CASTRO CALLS FOR GREATER ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

FL121303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first party secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has said that we need to be more efficient and we must be more efficient. He was closing the second national assessment meeting of the system of management and planning of the economy in Havana. Fidel said in his speech that the introduction of this system has shown positive results from the start and has allowed us to become aware of many things that we have not been doing correctly. The head of the Cuban revolution said that progress in the implementation of the system can be noted but that the deficiencies that still exist must be eliminated.

He then said that we have made mistakes stemming from our lack of experience and other factors, such as total dependency on agriculture. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stressed that we must take advantage of our past experiences with a sense of total honesty and courage. He said that we still have a lot to learn in the building of socialism. There are things in which capitalism is much more efficient but we shall overtake them in the human order and we must also do it in the economic and production orders. We must be more efficient and we have to be more efficient, Fidel said, and not just surpass capitalism in social justice, dignity and true freedom, and in the welfare and happiness of the people.

And he added: We must be more efficient than the capitalists in agriculture and production and look at it in terms of a historic callenge. The system of management and planning of the economy is an instrument for economic efficiency, Fidel stated.

The commander in chief then mentioned some achievements in agricultural-livestock production and noted that we must make the most of all our resources during the forthcoming 5-year period by means of the system of economic management under good economic and pol ical conditions. We must join science and technology to our revolutionary principles and enthusiasm. We are not lacking in spirit to face the risks, Fidel said. He also reviewed the dangerous international situation which is fraught with the threat of war.

In concluding, he expressed confidence that we will face whatever comes along, but, he said, as long as history gives us the chance, we must do our utmost.

Further Details

FL121600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1410 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Speaking at the meeting to assess the economic management and planning system, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first party secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, noted the historic conditions in which socialism developed. He said that socialism is a new system that improves itself, that has had to face the drawbacks of an imperialism that be sieged, harassed and blockaded, it, a capitalism of huge financial resources and one born in countries completely destroyed by war. Fidel added that a challenge lies between the two systems and that the essence of this historic battle can be summed up in this goal: The need to be more efficient than capitalism, not only in that in which we already are more efficient--social justice, the human aspect, dignity, real and true freedom for man, his welfare and happiness--but also in economic aspects.

Fidel pointed out that we must keep in mind that the revolution is increasingly aware, serious and consistent. He said that experience is nothing without honesty and that we must be thorough in everything we do, with an honesty consistent with the conclusions of each revolutionary experience. There are many areas in which we can do more, produce more, be more efficient, Fidel added.

We believe it is everyone's revolutionary and patriotic duty to struggle conscientiously and do the utmost to achieve our ends and our determination to implement the economic management and planning system, Fidel said. He added that it is everyone's duty to constantly discover ways in which we can make what we are doing stronger and better. Fidel said that the implementation of the system has brought results from the start. He backed his assertion by noting that the introduction of the system has created a deeper economic awareness in ourselves and has forced us to think of costs in general, of conserving resources and of squandering and wasting fewer production resources.

We must practice a policy of hardline exigency in all areas, Fidel said. He added that there was no doubt that we could improve conditions, obtain more results in agriculture and do much more on behalf of agricultural workers. Referring to production reserves, he hailed the effort undertaken in our ports, where, he said, there was a response in June when 716,000 tons of products were unloaded as compared to the previous 590,000 tons average. Our problem now is to see how we can make the most of what we have, of our present resources, and how we can make rational and intelligent plans, Fidel underscored.

Fidel noted the current economic juncture that has remarkable potential for the country and pointed out that the system is an instrument for efficiency but not only one, since we can count on the mass organizations, workers and support of all the people.

He emphasized how important it is that we begin the coming 5-year period with a worthy effort in the implementation of the economic system, with all that socialism makes available to us in technological and scientific achievements, with maximum enthusiasm and political motivation. We can make a good deal of progress; as long as history gives us the chance, we must go the limit, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro concluded.

The main report discussed at the meeting will be the basis for accounting for the economic agreements of the first party congress. The last session was attended by Army Gen Raul Castro, second party secretary, other Politburo and Secretariat members, vice presidents of the Councils of State and Ministers and heads of central government agencies. Directors of enterprises participated in the discussion of the report. They spoke of general aspects that affect our economic system and placed special emphasis on developing to the utmost each enterprises's self-administration. The meeting agreed not to provide marginal information along with official information requested by agencies and other interested parties which only overload enterprises with work.

The final report was critical. It notes the difficulties and problems and the proposals for their solution, Humberto Perez said. Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the Central Committee, closed the meeting. He said that the initial phase of the economic system is over and that the final results are positive and there were even some that were not expected so soon. All the tasks set for this stage have been fulfilled. Humberto Perez made a detailed analysis of the system's current status in all categories and pointed out to the need for directors of enterprises to make improvements. He said that the poll taken of budgeted enterprises and units had shown a positive balance of 81 percent implementation of the economic system at this point. Among the government's central agencies, the Culture Ministry was the most outstanding in the present stage of the system's implementation. Cienfuegos Province was also outstanding thanks to the people's government.

Urging the support of all, Perez noted that the counseling, protection and control the enterprises receive from government agencies and people's government to develop the present economic system are insufficient. He also asked for a stronger role for the enterprises, which are a primary and fundamental link in the economic chain, and stressed the need to make the state arbitration organs more active. Lastly, he said that economic awareness must be developed further so that it will attain the same levels as our political, patriotic and internationalist awareness.

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS MEETING ON ECONOMIC PLANNING

FL1111744 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Chaired by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, the second assessment meeting of the system of management and planning of the economy has opened at the National Economy Management School in Havana City. PCC Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart, Guillermo Garcia and Arnaldo Milian and Secretariat member Jorge Risquet are participating in the meeting.

Felino Quesada, director for improvement of the system of management and planning of the economy of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN], made the opening remarks. The main report, which will be subject to discussion by all delegates, sums up the process of evaluation of the progress made by the system's implementation during the current year. In order to accumulate the information being submitted for the consideration of the meeting, it was necessary to poll 2,737 enterprises, that is 97.3 percent of the total, and 1,234 budgeted units which represent 90.5 percent of the total.

The meeting is also being attended by Humberto Perez Gonzalez, minister-president of JUCEPLAN and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS PARTY MEETING IN SANTIAGO

FL121854 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, is chairing the party's evaluation, election and/or reelection assembly which opened today in the municipality of Segundo Frente, Santiago de Cuba Province. Also participating in the work session is Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Central Committee and first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba as well as other members of the party's provincial committee. More than 270 delegates are attending the assembly. They will discuss the evaluation report which, in a critical spirit, presents the tasks performed since the previous meeting held 3 years ago, and they will approve the objectives set for the next period. They will also nominate candidates to the party's central and provincial committees as well as nominate delegates to the second congress.

MININT HOLDS PARTY CONFERENCE IN CAMAGUEY

FL111824 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The party conference in the Ministry of the Interior [MININT] in Camaguey has been held under the chairmanship of Brig Gen Pascual Martinez Gil, MININT vice minister, and Lazaro Vazquez, first party secretary in Camaguey Province. The Camaguey command's communists critically and self-critically evaluated the activities carried out since the previous conference, elected the delegates to the MININT conference, and nominated delegates to the second congress and candidates for the party's Central Committee. They also approved objectives for the coming period, including raising exigency in all the MININT's work, quality and efficiency in each post or mission, and the training of members of the various combat lines. Closing the conference, Brig Gen Pascual Martinez Gil said that this conference would serve to strengthen further the MININT's work in the province and the role of the party's organizations in all areas. He hailed the combatants of the MININT in the name of the high command and urged them to double their efforts in the new stage of work.

Ciego de Avila Conference

FL111832 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The communists of the MININT in Ciego de Avila Province have declared themselves winners in the battle for the 8th grade, an achievement they dedicated to the heroes and martyrs of the Moncada Barracks assault on the Day of National Rebellion, whose main celebration will be in Ciego de Avila this year. This was made public at the party's provincial conference in the MININT held within the framework of a highly critical and self-critical spirit among the militancy in regards to the topics discussed.

The Ciego de Avila MININT communists signed a special resolution in honor of 26 July and the second party congress which attests to the solid determination to deal courageously in a spirit of victory with those deficiencies encountered in the period under discussion. Another goal is to resolutely conquer over the remnants of the counterrevolution which have tried to surface alongside delinquents, turncoats and traitors to their people and to socialism. The objectives for the coming period involve the work of the MININT's political section and the party organizations in keeping with the agreements and resolutions of the congress, the programmatic platform, the statutes and regulations as well as the agreements of the Central Committee Plenum, the Politburo, the Secretariat and the guidelines of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Following approval of the accounting report, the members of the committee adjunct to the political section were elected and the delegates to the MININT conference were introduced. Nominations were made for the Central Committee and the second party congress.

ACP CONFERENCE CRITICIZES IMF CREDIT POLICY

FL112043 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2003 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The IMF's credit policy was severely criticized at the last session of the special African-Caribbean-Pacific Council of Ministers' Conference currently underway in Kingston [as heard; newspaper reports place conference in Montego Bay]-Jamaica. The deliberations, which opened on Monday, were scheduled to end yesterday afternoon but the almost 300 delegates from those three regions of the world continued their debates until very late in the night in order to draft final resolutions. These will be made public today.

In their speeches, the representatives of Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania denounced the burdensome conditions the IMF imposes on developing countries that have balance of payment difficulties.

On his part, Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister Percival James Patterson stated that the current international climate makes the coordination of negotiations for a new, juster and more equitable economic order difficult.

ARUBA

RIGHT TO UNILATERAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ASSERTED

LD111551 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 28 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Aruba Threatens Unilateral Independence"]

[Text] The Hague, 28 June--The Antilles island Aruba reserves the right to declare independence separately from the other islands in the Netherlands Antilles. If Aruba is not satisfied with the transitional phase to Antilles independence and the problem cannot be solved by negotiation then it will do so. In that case, the Netherlands must recognize the independent status of Aruba. This statement was made by Aruban People's Electoral Movement [MEP] leader Betico Croes in a press conference in The Hague yesterday evening [27 June]

The press conference was given after almost 2 weeks of talks between Antilles and Dutch politicians and representatives who together form the Royal Working Group [KWG].

Originally this sixth plenary KWG session was to have been the last before the roundtable conference at the end of this year but another short session is needed to round things off, according to KWG Chairman B.W. Biesheuvel. The session will start in The Hague 25 August and is scheduled to last 3 days.

"The Netherlands Antilles islands have shown that they are prepared to work for a future in which a strong and lasting cooperation among the islands is central," Biesheuvel said. The KWG report, which will not be published until the end of August, contains a 34-point list of areas in which the islands want to cooperate. Among other things, they intend to cooperate in the administration of justice, in the sphere of nationality, basic law, defense and monetary matters.

Stages

It has been agreed in The Hague that independence, whatever form it takes, will come about in stages. Roundtable conferences will be held from time to evaluate the situation. Should any of the islands be dissatisfied with something the transitional period it can also convene a roundtable conference.

The Dutch are talking of a 10-year transitional period which should start directly after the first roundtable conference. The Antilles members of the work group are unanimous in feeling that no set period should be named. The Aruban MEP thinks that independence can come much earlier, according to MEP leader Croes.

JAMAICA

JLP URGES GOVERNMENT TO HALT ATTACKS ON U.S.

FL111350 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Jul 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] The Jamaican Labor Party [JLP] has called on the government to halt immediately what it called the "anti-American venom carried in its campaign through the government-owned media which is under the total direction of the political directorate".

In a statement commenting on the July 4 gun and bomb attack on the home of US First Secretary Mr. Richard Kinsman, Mr. Seaga, the leader of the opposition said on Sauturday:

"The terrorist attack in which bombs and machine guns were used on the home of the first secretary of the United States Embassy in Kingston is the latest in a series of anti-American attacks led by government institutions, the ruling People's National Party and the Communist Workers' Party, all working in orchestration to spread hate and violence as part of their strategy of effecting a "military solution."

This orchestration is being spearheaded by the government-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, the government-operated API, and the government-owned Daily News publication.

These media tools of the government have been showing films, publishing materials and conducting interviews with selected Marxist agents from the COVERT ACTION group in Washington, all directed to spread hate and incite violence in Jamaica against the opposition, the free press and America.

Less than 48 hours after Louis Wolfe of the COVERT ACTION group disclosed the names of persons whom he called CIA agents in Jamaica, the home of first secretary of the U.S. Embassy was bombed and machine gunned.

The information alleging the identity of CIA agents was given in an interview with Wolfe on JBC-TV as part of a six-part series of anti-American venom, a further installation of which is to be presented next week.

The government proposes to add to this anti-American Marxist team, a group of black studies professors from various universities, as well as, selected members of the Black Caucus in Congress.

The JLP calls on the government to halt immediately anti-American venom carried in its campaign through the government-owned media which is under the total direction of the political directorates.

This campaign will have definite effect on destroying what remains of the tourist trade today as well as prejudice U.S. programmes in Jamaica, and the PNP will be held fully responsible by the JLP opposition and people of Jamaica if there is any effect on U.S. tourist flows or other U.S. programmes which cause further suffering to Jamaica.

Terrorism

It is bad enough that a ridiculous and frivolous attempted coup is blown up internationally by government to attempt to set an international climate of acceptance of excesses in terrorist activity which it has been perpetuating through PNP gunmen on opposition supporters.

More people have been killed by gun violence in the first six months of this year (223) than in all of last year.

In a recent survey by the press, the DAILY GLEANER, of those whose identity is known politically, 75 per cent of the victims were known JLP supporters.

This strategy of terrorism by a desperate government destined to lose by a landslide in elections in September, according to all latest popular polls, has now escalated to new dimensions.

In the week, leader of the opposition, Edward Seaga, and his wife were shot at by PNP gunmen while travelling in a motorcade with thousands of supporters in a welcoming party returning from the airport after a trip abroad last week.

The next day the police station which helped to fend off the attack was besieged with gunfire in broad daylight by a PNP mob for over two hours.

Last night (Friday), arsonists set fire to a part of the home of JLP deputy leader, Dr. Percival Broderick. Fortunately it was discovered in time.

Yesterday the political office of Senator Princess Lawes in Brown's Town was shot up by PNP gunmen.

Strategy

Government's strategy is to attempt a "military solution" to close the gap between the PNP and the JLP on the basis of which the JLP is now projected to win between 45 to 50 seats in the 60 seat Parliament in September.

The JLP considers that this desperation in terrorist strategy is expected to be increased by the PNP to the point where the situation is claimed to be uncontrollable in order to invite Cuban troops in Jamaica to restore order.

Meanwhile, 1,500 Cuban trained Jamaicans called "brigadistas" are at large in armed guerrilla type cadres as one of the principal instruments of this "military solution".

The JLP opposition condemns terrorist activities which have now led to an internationalisation of the "military solution". With Cuban assistance, and assassination attempts on the opposition leadership, and warns the international community to be aware of a strategy which is imperilling the lives of diplomatic representatives in Jamaica, as well as aimed at the desperate last resort of Cuban intervention".

PERU

DOCTORS LIFT STRIKE, HEALTH CARE NORMALIZED

PY121400 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The Labor Ministry has released the following communique: The National Association of Peruvian Doctors today agreed to lift their strike on accepting a salary readjustment offered by the military government. The decision was made yesterday at 1900 when an agreement was signed between a high-level committee designated by the head of the Labor Ministry and the social security doctors' organization. Consequently, the general assistance in hospitals and health centers at the national level is returning to normal.

VENEZUELA

NICARAGUAN MINISTER DEPARTS FOLLOWING OIL TALKS

PA110344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0048 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jul (EFE)--Nicaraguan Mines and Hydrocarbons Minister Carlos Zarruck today ended an official 3-day visit to Venezuela in which the supply of oil to his country was considered. The Nicaraguan official met with his Venezuelan counterpart, Humberto Calderon Berti, with whom he discussed an agreement under which Venezuela and Mexico will supply crude to the Central American republic.

The measure is to be part of a general plan which the two oil-producing countries will implement to meet the oil demands of Central America and the Caribbean on advantageous terms. Zarruck said Nicaragua hopes to receive 50 percent of its oil needs from Venezuela and the remaining 50 percent from Mexico. At present, Venezuela supplies 12,000 barrels of crude a day to Nicaragua, a quantity that will be reduced by half when the agreement with Mexico goes into effect. Zarruck said his country will purchase Mexican oil at the prices in effect on the international market, but it will have a special financing mechanism which is presently being negotiated with the Mexican Finance Secretariat.

The Nicaraguan minister, who was accompanied by several [words indistinct] also other aspects of economic cooperation with Venezuela, including plans for technical assistance to be given by Venezuela in the area of mining. According to official reports, an official Venezuelan mission headed by Agriculture Minister Luciano Valero left for Nicaragua today to "conclude commercial and technical agreements."

GUYANA

RIFT WITH CUBA FORMING OVER WPA LEADER'S MURDER

PA130336 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Georgetown, 12 Jul (AFP)--The attack in which Walter Rodney, leader of the Working People's Alliance [WPA], was killed has seriously affected the relations between Cuba and Guyana, diplomatic circles said in Georgetown today. Observers said that Cuban Ambassador to Guyana Sylvio Gonzalez was the only diplomatic chief who attended Rodney's funeral and that he publicly expressed sympathy for other prominent antigovernment WPA leaders.

A short time after the attack, the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee sent a message to the WPA expressing "total rejection and condemnation of the abominable crime." Official sources have not confirmed insistent rumors according to which Cuba had been asked to recall Ambassador Gonzalez due to his involvement with the WPA.